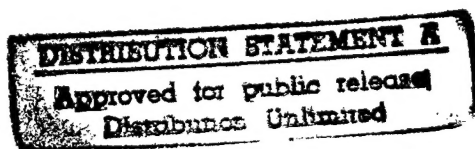


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Korean Affairs Report



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7 February 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EDITORIAL ON USSR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO NORTH

SK230920 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jan 86 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is not Time To Loosen Unity for Security: What Does the Soviet Foreign Minister's Visit to Pyongyang Mean?"]

[Text] Realizing and sensing what is going on around us in a timely manner is essential to defend our national right to exist. The air stream of security on the Korean peninsula is developing in such a delicate way that it is difficult to predict what will happen. At a time when the North Korean side's sudden change of mind has once again blocked all roads to the North-South dialogue, the close military and diplomatic cohesion between North Korea and the Soviet Union is now gathering momentum. This should not be viewed lightly.

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, who persistently stood by North Korea throughout the discussion of issues related to the Korean peninsula in the meetings with the Japanese foreign minister, is now on a 4-day visit--a somewhat long stay--to Pyongyang. This needs to be analyzed from various perspectives. What is more, we must scrutinize the remarks by North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, reportedly made at a banquet arranged to welcome Shevardnadze, that "there is a high possibility of a war breaking out around the Korean peninsula," to see what it means.

There are two possible interpretations as to why Shevardnadze went to North Korea. First, he may be in Pyongyang simply to explain to an ally of the Soviet Union what had been discussed in his diplomatic game, called talks between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers. However, if this was his goal, he did not require 4 nights in Pyongyang. Shevardnadze's current visit to Pyongyang should be viewed as more sticky diplomatic collusion between North Korea and the Soviet Union.

Good evidence can be detected in the remarks made by Shevardnadze in Pyongyang: The Soviet Union has no choice but to take appropriate steps in order to defend the security of its ally against threats being generated in the Far East. Such remarks by Shevardnadze amount to an open announcement at home and abroad of the need to strengthen military unity between the Soviet Union and North Korea.

The fact that Shevardnadze met with Kim Il-song on 21 January to convey General Secretary Gorbachev's letter to Kim Il-song and that they discussed some issues of strengthening cooperation between the two countries strongly indicates that Shevardnadze's visit to Pyongyang is more than a simple protocol visit. Simply put, we must pay special attention to the fact that this is the first time a Soviet foreign minister has visited North Korea. Our special attention should also be paid to the fact that his visit to North Korea coincided with the resumption of Soviet military assistance after a lapse of 15 years. The Soviet Union is reported to have delivered MiG 23 fighter-bombers, and Scud and SAM missiles to North Korea.

The general view of military experts is that the danger of a war on the Korean peninsula will heighten when the Soviets' Far East strategy corresponds with the military interests of North Korea. It is believed that now is a time when such a thing could happen. Even President Chon Tu-hwan has expressed great concern over such a possibility. In a speech delivered at a meeting of the Central Headquarters for Counterespionage Measures, President Chon said that there is evidence pointing to the fact that North Korea has recently strengthened readiness to mount a surprise attack against the South. According to him, there is a great possibility that North Korea has become extremely anxious that the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul is only several months away and is, therefore, more likely to employ maneuvers of every description, including the possibility of using military force, to disrupt the games.

At a time like this, when the security-related environment is rapidly changing, it becomes clear what people should do in this regard. The important thing for the people to do is to have a clear-cut view of the situation, to put into action by leaps and bounds the all-out will to defend our security into action, and to unite our defense capabilities. There can be no dress rehearsal where national security is concerned. Once shaken, by allowing provocations from outside to shake it, the national right to exist will be obliterated at one stroke. In light of this, we cannot afford to loosen our anticommunist vigilance and national unity for security even for a moment.

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CSO: 4107/075

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES CITED ON ABE-SHEVARDNADZE MEETING

SK150910 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--The Korean Government hopes that the on-going Japanese-Soviet foreign ministers' meeting in Tokyo will make a positive and constructive contribution to stability and peace in Northeast Asia, diplomatic sources here said Wednesday.

Although the meeting, scheduled for 15-18 January, will focus on concluding a bilateral peace treaty and promoting economic cooperation, the Korean question will also be a major agenda item, the sources said.

Japan will probably urge the Soviet Union to cooperate in expediting the inter-Korean dialogue, the successful staging of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and the simultaneous admission of Seoul and Pyongyang to the United Nations, the sources said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe is expected to raise the issues of Soviet military advancements in the Far East as well as the recent strengthening of military cooperation between Moscow and Pyongyang, the sources said.

Abe will also explain to his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, South Korea's efforts to ease tensions and to establish peace on the Korean Peninsula, they added.

The sources noted that Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok conveyed South Korea's concern about Soviet-North Korean military cooperation when he met with his Japanese counterpart, Kensuke Yanagiya, in December in Tokyo. Yanagiya promised to convey Seoul's concern to Soviet negotiators during the Abe-Shevardnadze meeting, they added.

The sources interpreted Shevardnadze's visits to Tokyo and Pyongyang as the opening moves of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's plan to hold an Asian security conference.

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CSO: 4100/071

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY WARNS AGAINST NORTH'S ADVENTURISM, UNPREDICTABILITY

SK160135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Defector From the North"]

[Text] The peculiarities that exist in North Korea are already well known. Even so, we have found ourselves dumbfounded once again on hearing testimonies from defectors from the north about the bizzare occurrences that are actually going on in the tightly closed society. What each testimony has made especially clear to us is that the recalcitrant bellicosity of the Pyongyang regime is beyond imagination for one with common sense.

One good example is the testimony of a North Korean army staff sergeant who defected from the north across the DMA 3 January. The 23-year-old Im Chong-chol told a press conference Tuesday that the northern regime says preparations have been completed for war against the south. According to his testimony, underground tunnel projects are also extensively undertaken in both rear and frontline areas for the stockpiling of military arsenal.

What is more, according to the defector, Kim Chong-il, son of Kim Il-song, boasts that he has set the 1980's as the era of national unification, saying that the decade will not pass without realizing it. Pyongyang's immature adventuristic inclination and unpredictability were clearly in evidence in the defector's disclosure that the Pyongyang regime says that foreign athletes will be frightened and not come to Seoul to participate in the 1988 Olympiad if "a single round of cannon is fired."

The northern communists do not hesitate to make such threats while talking about peace to the outside world. They must be making that threat to brace the northern people for war against the south. All this leads one to have doubts about Pyongyang's "lipservice" gesture.

The most precious lesson we can learn from the defectors' testimony is that all those dealing with the Pyongyang communists must guard against being gullible. Wishful thinking will never come true when it comes to the northern communists.

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CSO: 4100/071

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TOKYO-BEIJING AIR ROUTE VIA KOREAN PENINSULA CONSIDERED

SK130325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) plans to step up its negotiations with the governments of China, Japan, and South and North Korea regarding the establishment of a new air route linking Tokyo and Beijing via the Korean Peninsula, a Japanese newspaper reported here Monday.

In February, the ICAO will send missions to the four countries, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN quoted Japanese aviation sources as saying.

The paper reported that the ICAO will discuss four possible routes, including one passing over Korea, with the four countries affected.

The four proposed routes were described in a report submitted to the ICAO by the International Air Transportation Association (IATA), an organization of regular air service companies worldwide, the paper said.

The IATA drafted the report last year, after negotiating with officials of the four governments, according to the Japanese paper.

The other three proposed routes would fly over Pyongyang, over Taegu, and over Cheju Island and the East China Sea, the NIHON KEIZAI reported.

The IATA pointed out that the first route, which would pass through the air-space of Seoul and Pyongyang, would be the easiest, technically, and the shortest of the four routes.

Both the Japanese Government and the Japanese aviation industry favor the first route, but it would require a "political decision" on the part of both Seoul and Pyongyang, because the route would pass over military regions of both Koreas, the paper said.

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CSO: 4100/071

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

POLICE TO CRUSH 'PROVOCATIVE' ACTIONS--Seoul, 10 Jan (YONHAP)--Kang Min-chang, Korea's newly-appointed director of the National Police Headquarters, said Friday he will do his utmost to guarantee the safety of all the athletes who participate in the Seoul Asian Games this year. In his inauguration ceremony, Kang directed the nation's 100,000 policemen to prepare to crush any provocative North Korean actions. The North Korean communist regime is looking for a chance to provoke South Korea, which is also scheduled to host the 1988 Summer Olympics, he said. The new director also said he will severely punish anyone involved in campus violence or violent group actions. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 10 Jan 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/071

OLYMPIC GAMES

PRIME MINISTER URGES MINISTERS' MONTHLY MEETING WITH PRESS

SK100037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong stressed yesterday that a successful holding of the Asian Games in September is a major goal of the government requiring all administration offices' great supporting efforts.

Presiding over the first cabinet meeting since the cabinet reshuffle on Tuesday, No also said emphatically that cabinet members should have more press meetings to publicize government policies.

The government should never fail to achieve these two tasks this year.

To make the Asian Games a success, perfect preparation has to be made through sufficient inter-ministerial consultations with full support from private sectors, No said.

The premier directed ministers to make the people understand that if the projected sports events are completed well, the situation facing the nation will be far improved.

No also called upon them to hold news conferences two or three times a month to make the public aware of what the government is doing. Press conferences are necessary to eliminate wild rumors.

Premier No then asked the cabinet ministers to set an example for the people in leading a frugal life.

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CSO: 4100/072

OLYMPIC GAMES

CHON URGES READINESS FOR ASIAN GAMES, OLYMPIC CONFERENCE

SK260208 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday instructed the Seoul City administration to take all necessary steps for the successful Asian Games, citing the cooperation of various private organizations as an example.

He also directed the city government to make full preparations for the general conference of the Association of the National Olympic Committees (ANOC) scheduled for April.

"North Korea is expected to attempt to hinder the ANOC meeting. In view of this, we should be thorough in taking full security steps," Chon said.

The President gave the directives after receiving briefings from Seoul Mayor Yum Po-hyon on the city government's 1986 policy programs at the City Hall.

Various cultural activities related with the sports event should be sponsored successfully, he said.

"There will be lots of important international events in Seoul this year. In this situation, the establishment of social order and discipline is more important than ever before," said the Chief Executive.

He then emphasized that all kinds of antisocial, illegal acts should be subject to stern legal measures.

The President ordered the municipal administration to deal sternly with the production of substandard foods and decadent amusement businesses.

Touching on the development project of the Han River, he said that the program is the one which symbolizes the prosperity of the nation.

In view of this, all amusement projects should be carried out in such a way as to promote the convenience of Seoul citizens, he said. On the livelihood of low-income people, the President said the administrative supports for them should concentrate on helping them become financially independent.

The presidential instructions included the strengthening of the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) in urban areas and expansion of facilities for the physically handicapped.

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CSO: 4100/074

OLYMPIC GAMES

CHON CALLS FOR ENSURING SAFETY FOR FOREIGN SPORTS DELEGATES

SK240028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday spoke of the need for stepped-up security precautions to protect various public facilities from the possible sabotage designed to disrupt the Asian Games.

Chon also asked officials to pay particular heed to the Seoul meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) scheduled for April, to be attended by about 160 countries.

While being briefed on the direction of the Home Ministry's major policy from Home Minister Chong Sok-mo at Chongwadae, Chon called upon the ministry to do its best to ensure safety of delegates to the coming two international events this year.

Saying that the two events are important functions directly related to the success of the '88 Olympics, Chon urged full preparations for accommodating the foreign guests.

Thus, a "hospitality campaign" needs to be launched nationwide to display refined public conduct of the people, the President said.

The ministry was instructed to further strive to map out projects aimed at promoting the welfare of citizens.

The Chief Executive asked for greater administrative endeavors to improve the living conditions of farmers and fishermen through the balanced development between regions.

Other directives Chon gave to the ministry concerned the revitalization of Saemaul (New Community) Movement in urban areas, the strengthening of civil defense drills, and the installation of anti-fire equipment in apartments and at subway networks.

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CSO: 4100/074

OLYMPIC GAMES

INSURANCE FIRMS PLAN NEW POLICIES FOR BIG SPORTS EVENTS

SK250303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 25 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean insurance companies are working together to develop new insurance policies for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both slated for Seoul.

Officials from Korea's 11 non-life insurance companies are expected to meet late this month or early next month in order to select a lead manager who will implement the plans, a business source here said Saturday.

If the plans are carried out, athletes and officials participating in the two quadrennial international sports festivals will be able to take out insurance policies covering physical injuries and damage to sports facilities and equipment.

The companies plan to announce detailed plans covering athletes and officials eligible for the insurance policies, ceilings on insurance premiums and period of coverage late next month, the source said.

Because Korean non-life insurance companies have already developed insurance policies covering injuries, theft and compensation, no problems are expected to arise in developing new Olympic insurance policies, the source added.

The insurance premium for TV relay rights for the 1988 Olympics is expected to reach as high as 30 billion won (33 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worthy about 890 won). Due to the poor mortgage power of the Korean non-life insurance industry, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee plans to encourage the Korea Exchange Bank to guarantee insurance premium payments.

Apart from TV relay rights, insurance premiums for the two international sports events are expected to total three or four billion won (340,000 to 450,000 dollars).

About 10,000 persons are expected to buy insurance covering injuries and damage to sports facilities during the 1986 Asian Games, and about 20,000 are expected to take out insurance policies during the 1988 Summer Olympics, the source said.

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OLYMPIC GAMES

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON ABE PLANS AT MEETING WITH SHEVARDNADZE

SK150159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe plans to serve as a "bridge" between South Korea and the Soviet Union, encouraging Moscow to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, a Tokyo daily newspaper reported Wednesday.

Abe is scheduled to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze here on Wednesday afternoon.

Quoting government sources, the TOKYO SHIMBUN said that Abe plans to encourage the Soviet Union to compete in the Seoul Olympics on the grounds that the Seoul games would contribute greatly to the easing of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Seoul and Moscow do not have diplomatic relations.

The Soviets' participation in the Seoul Olympics is said to be a crucial factor in making the games a success.

Abe also plans to point out to his Soviet counterpart that Seoul has engaged sincerely in inter-Korean dialogue on several levels. Last year, Seoul and Pyongyang carried out Red Cross, economic and sports talks.

The Japanese foreign minister is expected to ask Shevardnadze to explain Seoul's position to North Korean leaders and to cooperate in returning Koreans residing in the Soviet-occupied island of Sakhalin.

More than 7,000 Koreans have been stranded for more than 40 years on Sakhalin Island, which was once under Japanese control.

Before World War II, Japanese authorities took about 43,000 Koreans to Sakhalin, off the east Siberian coast, to work in coal mines. Soviet troops occupied the island when the war ended in 1945. Korea was under Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945.

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CSO: 4100/072

OLYMPIC GAMES

SLOOC HEAD SAYS PRC, OTHERS TO ATTEND OLYMPICS

SK220034 Seoul YONHAP in English 0004 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Los Angeles, Jan. 21 (OANA-YONHAP)--Eastern European, mainland China, and other communist-bloc countries have given sure indications of their intention to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, Secretary General Yi Ha-u of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) said on Jan. 21.

Yi said at a luncheon meeting of the Korean-American Chamber of Commerce of the North Pacific coast of the United States that South Korea's campaign for full participation by Olympic member countries will be a success. The meeting was held at the Bohemian Club in San Francisco.

Yi also told the meeting that SLOOC's budget goal for the games will be breaking even and it will meet the goal with no major financial problems. "We have no pipe dreams about turning a profit," Yi said. Yi said that SLOOC plans to start selling tickets for the Olympics one year before the games open and are setting the price at a reasonable level so that as many people as possible can watch the games first hand.

Touching on the safety of the athletes and other participants in the Seoul games, the secretary general said that SLOOC has been working closely with the appropriate government agencies to plan and carry out the most thorough-going security measures ever taken in an Olympics. "We are well aware of the widespread concern for the safety of the athletes and other participants, not only because of the division of the Korean peninsula but also because of increasing terrorism worldwide," said Yi.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SOCIALIST LEADER TO TIE UP WITH NKDP FOR CAMPAIGN

SK290159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Kim Chol, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday that his party will tie up with opposition forces for the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional revision.

In a news conference, the head of the splinter party which has no Assembly seats, noted that the reintroduction of the direct presidential election system is "not necessarily the most desirable" on the amendment to the basic law.

"We believe that the parliamentary government system is preferable. But we will accept (the presidential government type) if the possibility of dictatorship by the President is eliminated and human rights are guaranteed explicitly," Kim said.

He then asserted that a compromise on the revision of the supreme law should be made between rival parties by Aug. 15, this year, the 41st anniversary of the national liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

"The (ruling party's) proposal to shelve the debate on constitutional reform until after 1988 is unreasonable and if the government tries to enforce it, there will only be social unrest," he stressed.

He went on that a national body like the pan-national council for supporting the Asian Games and the Olympics should be formed on the basis of the democratization of the nation.

He maintained that the projected local autonomy system should be implemented "across the nation" in 1987 to advance the realization of democracy here.

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CSO: 4100/074

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY EXPECTS FRESH ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT BY NEW CABINET

Stability Emphasized in Cabinet

SK090202 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Task of Shuffled Cabinet"]

[Text] Putting an end to weeks of wild speculations, a partial cabinet reshuffle was undertaken this week, in which ten of the 24 ministerial portfolios were changed--five of them related to economic affairs.

Though the shake-up appears to be extensive in terms of number of portfolios affected, the change may well be seen as being of a complementary nature, particularly in the economic sphere, while retaining the basic frame and guiding policy of the cabinet led by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, who was appointed last February in the wake of the general elections.

Few of the new cabinet members are "new faces," as they were either shifted in portfolios or recruited from the government establishment or state-controlled agencies. Accordingly, the cabinet members, both retained and newly appointed, are predominantly made up of technocrats.

One highlight of the reshuffling was a massive change in the economy-related ministerial positions, including the assignment of their team leader, the deputy premier and concurrently the minister of economic planning, a post given to Kim Man-che, having been promoted from the finance minister.

Such a change had been speculated for some time in light of the nation's sagging economy, which has in turn produced a number of sensitive socio-economic problems through the past year.

While no major alteration is foreseen in the existing economic policy, oriented to achieve moderate economic growth based on price stability, the latest shuffle in the ministerial lineup is nonetheless expected to inject fresh vigor into the government's economic management, which has often been criticized as being overly optimistic and inertial.

Although the new realignment may only mean a modification in style, a more vigorous approach will be essential in disposing of the protracted problems and in facing new challenges.

But then, there is a crucial question as to how to translate the vigor into concrete actions. In this respect, the cabinet members are advised to [be] more attentive to public opinion, including views of experts and interest groups in the private sector for which institutional channels of communications should be installed.

Such a broad-based approach will be instrumental to supplement the shortcomings of technocracy, which is more or less prone to be theoretic and sometimes arbitrary in the process of policy formulation and its enforcement.

What should also be underlined is the need for the ministers as a whole to be more politically perceptive in managing national affairs, in view of mounting sociopolitical issues in our society and, particularly, in paving the way for a peaceful transfer of power, presently slated for early 1988.

Highlights of Cabinet Reshuffle

SK080936 Seoul YONHAP in English 0917 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, 8 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--Highlighting Tuesday's cabinet reshuffle were the retention of Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Home Minister Chong Suk-mo, and the replacement of Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon and other economic ministers.

The reshuffle took place 11 months after the previous cabinet shake-up, which left No as Korea's new prime minister. President Chon Tu-hwan carried out Tuesday's reshuffle two years before his seven-year term in office is scheduled to expire.

The shake-up, which affected 10 of the 24 cabinet members, reflected Chon's intention to emphasize stability in the second half of his term by refreshing the cabinet.

The fact that the reshuffle did not change the backbone of the present cabinet, which is equipped with strong administrative and political skills, indicated that there will be no major changes in the government's current policies.

Among other things, the retention of Prime Minister No showed President Chun's determination to continue the so-called "No-No System," which was set up in the sweeping reshuffle that followed the general elections in February 1985 and to actively deal with anticipated political changes in the latter half of his tenure.

In the February cabinet shake-up, Chon, who serves concurrently as president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), named No Tae-up as DJP chairman.

The retention of the "No-No System" also demonstrated Chon's confidence in that system, which has effectively dealt with the stronger opposition parties and dissident group that emerged after the 1985 general elections, and created

the expectation that the system will enable the government and the ruling party to continue to lead the nation in the future.

In addition, the retention of Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Home Minister Chong Suk-mo and other key cabinet ministers revealed President Chon's desire to actively deal with changes in the regions surrounding the Korean Peninsula, emphasizing national security, public security and diplomacy.

Although four of the six economic ministers were replaced, there will be no drastic changes in the government's economic policies.

The appointment of Finance Minister Kim Man-che as deputy prime minister and economic planning minister--the nation's top economic manager--and the retention of Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho indicated that the government's market liberalization policies will continue, in an effort to cope more flexibly with protectionist pressure from the United States and other industrialized countries.

Those changes also disclosed Chon's determination to resolve recent problems, such as depressed economic activity, sluggish exports, insolvent businesses and rising unemployment, while maintaining the stability of the Korean economy, which has been a major goal of his government since he came to power in 1981.

The new economic management team headed by Kim is expected to generate a formidable driving force with strong unity among its members. The close relations that Kim has with the members of the new team and the firm confidence that President Chon has in him will drastically strengthen the economic planning board's coordinating power.

Kim and Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho have worked together in the cabinet for 27 months, and the new finance minister, Chong In-yong, served as head of the office of bank supervision and examination, which is under the control of the Finance Ministry, until he was appointed to take Kim's place in Tuesday's reshuffle.

When he was president of the Korea Development Institute, Kim worked with Sagong Il, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs. At that time, Sagong was vice president of the institute.

In his 12 years as president of the KDI, Kim displayed strong leadership, and he demonstrated outstanding management skills as finance minister by restructuring insolvent businesses and by pushing through an amendment to the tax reduction and exemption law.

The former team of economic ministers, which was headed by Sin Pyong-hyon, enhanced the stability of the Korean economy, improved the balance of international payments and maintained continual economic growth. It left many economic problems unresolved, however.

The fact that exports in 1985 were more sluggish than expected discouraged production. After the final tabulations are in, Korea's economic growth in

1985 is expected to be only 5 percent--2.5 percentage points under the government's target. In addition, investments in the private sector have declined.

The number of jobless people in Korea is expected to reach 700,000 in the spring, an increase of 150,000 from last fall.

The restructuring of insolvent businesses is also expected to accompany problems in minimizing side effects.

The new team should pay special attention to price stability, which was set back by a 7 percent rise in the foreign exchange rate and an expansion of the money supply. The prices of oil and raw materials have fallen, however, and the exchange rate has recently shown signs of stability.

Another task of the new team will be to ease Korean-U.S. trade friction stemming in part from mounting protectionism in the United States.

Prior to the reshuffle, political circles here speculated that the shake-up would indicate a possible successor to President Chon. In 1987, the ruling party will hold its national convention in order to designate a presidential candidate for the 1988 election.

Political observers have concluded, however, that no such indications were apparent in Tuesday's reshuffle. Therefore, some of them predict that another sweeping cabinet reshuffle will take place before the convention.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP LEADERS DISCUSS STRATEGY OVER RECENT INDICTMENTS

SK161157 Seoul YONHAP in English 1109 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, 16 Jan (YONHA)--The leaders of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) met Thursday to decide how to cope with the recent indictment of seven NKDP lawmakers allegedly involved in an outburst of violence last December in the National Assembly.

The NKDP reaffirmed its earlier position that the case cannot be subject to judicial action.

If the prosecution continues to intervene in the case, all the NKDP legislators will struggle in unison against the prosecution's actions, an NKDP source said.

On Wednesday, the Seoul prosecutor's office indicted the seven on charges of violating the law governing violent acts and obstructing the performance of official duties.

The seven are among the 17 NKDP lawmakers who were questioned by prosecutors on Monday and Tuesday concerning melee in the Assembly Hall on 2 December. They are Reps Sin Sun-pum, Kim Tong-chu, Chang Ki-uk, Kim Yong-pae, Yi Chol, Kimtae-yong, and Kim Chong-kil.

The opposition party plans to convene a caucus of its lawmakers Friday morning to finalize its position against the indictment of the seven opposition legislators, according to the source.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POSSIBLE MEETING BETWEEN NKDP'S YI AND PRESIDENT CHON

DJP Proposal Rejected

SK260056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] The leader of the main opposition party yesterday rejected the ruling party's proposal to cease "political strife" until after 1988, yet he suggested a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan for a broad dialogue to solve the current crisis.

In a new year press conference, Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, stressed that "democratization," above all, is the most important thing in the nation at present.

He then manifested that the NDP will go to the streets next month to appeal directly to the people for constitutional amendment unless the government presents a "timetable for democratization."

Calling President Chon's proposal for a halt to the political strife a "cosmetic approach," Yi declared, "Our party cannot accept" it.

The President had proposed, in his New Year policy statement on Jan. 16, that all kinds of political strife, mainly the debate on constitutional revision, be stopped until the completion of the Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988.

In connection with Chon's statement that the issue of changing the supreme law ought to be debated in 1989, Yi raised three questions, demanding that they be answered publicly. They are:

--Will the government ask the people in 1989 to choose one among direct presidential election, indirect presidential election, a parliamentary government, and the so-called "double-executive" system?

--If it will do so, why does it have to be delayed until 1989 instead of taking such steps during the present presidential term?

--With what idea of governance did the incumbent President make comments on a matter that falls under the responsibility of the next President?

He then reiterated his party's call for amendment to the supreme law to allow the people to elect the president through direct popular vote.

Grand politics lies in democratization and nothing is above democratization," Ye argued.

Stressing that it is time for all to make efforts for a "grand compromise" to save the nation, Yi said, "If those in the ruling party would not adhere to the privileges they have, we can make a grand compromise in accordance with the people's desire."

At the close of his speech, he said, "In this context, I hope to have a dialogue with President Chon on a wide spectrum of issues and I believe that a politics of dialogue will progress by itself if such talks help settle the current crisis."

As to the ruling party's proposal to form a special committee on the national economy, Yi said, "We can agree to it at any time if the government promises to discuss sincerely the matters of foreign debts, unemployment, market-opening pressures from foreign nations and the livelihood of rural communities."

He said he is "not obliged" to turn down the proposal to form a pan-national council for supporting the two big international sports events.

However, he emphasized that the national reconciliation required for the success of those international events could be earned by the presentation of a schedule for democratization.

He maintained that "the core task for democratization is to return to the people the right to select their own government."

He also said that his party would defy government warnings and go ahead next month with plans to kick off a nationwide campaign to collect 10 million signatures in support of constitutional reform.

"We warn that the authorities had better make available facilities to accommodate 600,000 members of our party, including myself, as well as millions of patriotic youths and citizens, should they try to stop the campaign," Yi said.

He pledged to complete the drive for collecting 10 million signatures within this year.

Asked to explain, in detail, his demand for democratization, Yi said, "I want the President to make public a blueprint for democratization, including constitutional revision, by August 15, this year, and step down."

He continued, "And a pan-national Cabinet should be organized, which would oversee the election, which I want to be held in early 1987."

The following are questions and answers in the press conference:

Q: You didn't comment on the ruling party's proposal to form a special research committee on the Constitution within the National Assembly. Why?

A: The ruling party held out the proposal last year. I rejected the suggestion because I thought it was linked to a plan to deter our struggle for the revision of the supreme law. I didn't comment on it because it is not worthwhile to do so. Its only research is allowed at the committee and the sounding out of the people's opinion would not be permitted, it does not deserve a comment.

Q: If the ruling party suggests it again in dialogues between rival parties...?

A: It totally depends on the attitude of the ruling party. We can discuss the matter at any time if the ruling party assumes a sincere attitude toward the issue. If it recants its demand that the debate on the issue of constitutional alteration be deferred until 1989, our party will discuss the matter.

Q: Please make clear pros and cons on the suggestion to organize a pan-national council for supporting the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

A: I am not unwilling to cooperate with the government for the successful staging of the games. I wish the two international sports events to be successes. But what I am concerned about is whether we can expect national reconciliation and the people's cooperation by only forming a council.

Q: What fruitful results do you expect from the meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, after you rejected all major proposals by the ruling party?

A: I raised three questions in my speech. If I meet President Chon, I will ask him what he thinks about them and convey my opinion to modify his wrong ideas.

Q: What do you expect to have exchanges with the Japan Socialist Party?

A: The JSP proposed that the matter be discussed after January. We will decide on the schedule after studying the results of the national convention of the JSP, which was held on Jan. 22.

DJP Amendment Proposal Opposed

SK250325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 25 (OANA-YONHAP)--Yi Min-u, president of South Korea's leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Saturday proposed a meeting between himself and President Chon Tu-hwan and rejected the government's suggestion that debate about amending the constitution be postponed until after 1988.

In a new year news conference at the party headquarters, Yi said in a prepared statement that he hopes to hold a "wide-ranging dialogue" with President Chon and that the dialogue will lead to a breakthrough in present political deadlock.

"If we can reach agreement on the perception and goals of history, dialogue and agreement are always possible on the procedure," Ye said.

He said that although he cannot accept the proposal of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) that debate on amending the constitution be delayed, there are things he can accept immediately or study affirmatively among the various schemes proposed by the government and its party.

He cited the establishment of a special committee to support inter-Korean dialogue as a matter that he could accept immediately and the formation of another special committee to manage the economy as suggestions to which he could respond at any time, if the government and the ruling party take a sincere attitude in discussing the problems of foreign debt, unemployment and opening pressures.

Ye said he does not necessarily oppose the establishment of a supra-partisan consultative body to support the successful hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul.

The NKDP leader said, however, that his party will begin a nationwide campaign in February to collect 10 million signatures in support of constitutional amendment by the end of the year, unless the present government discloses a detailed schedule for democratization.

No Tae-u Says Meeting 'Could Be Considered'

SK260140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Sunchon--The chairman of the Democratic Justice Party said yesterday the opposition leader's proposal for a meeting with the President could be considered depending on the result of a meeting by party leaders.

No Tae-u said, "I think it (the proposal) is a matter that should be considered only after the leaders of major parties have narrowed gaps on perceiving the nation's political situation."

No was commenting on the overture made by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, in a New Year news conference.

While here on a an inspection tour of the ruling party's provincial chapter, he observed that the leaders of political parties might meet before the National Assembly calls a special session. The session has yet to be scheduled.

"Dialogue between officials of rival parties should proceed smoothly if the party leaders to to meet," he added.

The DJP chairman said it is regrettable that there should be a remarkable gap between rival parties on perceiving the nation's political reality including the need for "grand politics."

"However, I deem it fortunate for the operation of Assembly politics that Yi, apparently conscious of popular support on our offer, did not reject it altogether," he said.

Touching on the NKDP's plan to mount a signature-collection drive for constitutional revision, he said, "First of all, I don't think the drive will appeal to the people."

Should the opposition mount the campaign, it would meet with strong response in accordance with laws, No said.

Meanwhile, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said the ruling party felt sorry for the opposition because it failed to understand the true meaning of "grand politics" by sticking to the old-era logic of confrontation and conflict.

Saying the ruling party will continue to make efforts to get its point across to the opposition party through dialogue, Sim urged the opposition to take part in the "field of grand politics."

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP ACTIVITIES AND ITS STAND

Further on Yi Min-u's Remarks

SK260104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] With regard to the ruling party's proposal to form a pan-national council for supporting the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, NDP president Yi Min-u said, "It is like giving a digestive to one suffering headache."

"In other words, we do not feel it necessary to turn down the suggestion just as the digestive does no harm to the patient of headache," Yi noted in his new year press meeting yesterday.

He then asserted that the national unity and cooperation from the whole people could be obtained only through substantial measures for national reconciliation, namely the democratization of the nation.

In the 50-minute news conference, Yi criticized the government for capitalizing on the two athletic meets and the national security for its existence.

Pointing to the economic difficulties besetting the nation, social unrest and the current press function, Yi attributed them all to one reason: "The current regime does not get support from the people."

He also objected to the ruling party's defining the opposition camp's demand for the constitutional revision as political strife." Yi argued, "Upon the suspension of the 'political strife' 40 million people will lose, at the same time, the dream for the life as a human being and the hope for the national unification."

He then said that the only thing to which he wishes to contribute is the reunification of the nation.

Efforts for Political Dialogue

SK260120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Efforts for Political Dialogue"]

[Text] Underlining the news conference yesterday by Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, was a tough response to the ruling camp's recent proposal for a truce on political strife until after a peaceful transfer of power is achieved and the Seoul Olympiad is successfully staged, both slated for 1988.

He rejected the proposed moratorium on debating the divisive issue of a constitutional amendment and disputed other points of the government camp's assessment of the nation's political reality, announcing that his party would kick off next month an already-controversial drive for collecting signatures of those in support of rewriting the Constitution to effect a direct presidential election.

Notwithstanding the tough stand, it is noteworthy that the opposition leader has left the door open for dialogue and accommodation with the government side, proposing, among other things, his meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan for what he termed a "grand compromise" in the cause of national interests.

In this respect, he made it known that he fully agreed with President Chon's perception, presented in his "state of the nation" address ten days ago, that the next two years or so will mark a "truly momentous turning point" in determining the success and failure of our generation and the destiny of the Korean people.

Rep. Yi also expressed his party's readiness to accept or study some of the specific bids made earlier last week by Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party--bids for the formation of parliamentary ad hoc committees on the dialogue with North Korea and economic issues, as well as matters related to the future operation of the National Assembly.

With the NDP leader's press meeting thus conducted, the nation's major political forces have all presented their respective views and blueprints for the year--and, more importantly, for the next few crucial years.

What undeniably worries the people is the wide discrepancy all too obvious between the government and opposition camps in their overall perceptions and approaches to tackle outstanding political problems. Such a popular concern is indeed acute in view of the numerous pressing national issues, ranging from economic hardship to inter-Korean relations, in addition to the projected power transfer and the Seoul Olympics.

The hard fact conversely underscores the overriding need for redoubled efforts by both sides to engage in really meaningful dialogue, so as to forge far-reaching compromise and upgraded reconciliation essential in the course of undertaking the impending national tasks.

Yi Min-u's Press Conference

SK250029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jan 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Major officers of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday gave a final touch to the draft of party president Yi Min-u's speech at the new year press conference today.

NDP spokesman Rep. Hong Sa-tok who himself drafted the speech text read it before the party president and vice presidents so that they can suggest their opinions for alternation from time to time.

The main points of the draft were known to have included the refutation of the ruling party's proposal to cease "political strife" until the completion of the 1988 Seoul Olympics manifestation of party position on the President-suggested "grand politics" and enforcement of the projected signature-collecting campaign for constitutional revision.

The others were the refusal to the ruling camp's suggestion to form an adhoc "research panel" on the Constitution at the National Assembly and the proposal for a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and NDP president Yi.

Party sources revealed that some vice presidents representing the Tonggyo-dong faction led by Kim Tae-chung demanded that there should be no indication of a wish for dialogues with the ruling party.

Other vice presidents are known to have pointed out that the draft does not hold out any details as to how the NDP will struggle for democracy.

After the meeting, Yi Min-u hosted a lunch for minor faction bosses, Yi Chol-sung and Sin To-hwan, at a restaurant in Namsan to hear their opinions on the scheduled news conference.

DJP 'Trying To Eliminate Opposition'

SK230136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] NDP president Yi Min-u said that the ruling party is attempting to eliminate the opposition force to do everything what it wants to.

"They (DJP leaders) try to do away with the politics. They are no longer interested in it," Yi said.

As to DJP chairman No Tae-u's proposal to form an ad hoc panel to "research" on the Constitution, he noted with an expression of displeasure, "What's the use of it if debates on the Constitution are not allowed?"

Yi also criticized the DJP for publicizing the '86 Asian Games and the '88 Olympics as if they were "the destiny of the nation."

Asked about whether he feels the obstacle to the NDP's struggle for constitutional revision growing higher, he gravely said, "There is no problem if all (NDP members) are determined to go to jail."

However, he said that he would have meetings with DJP chairman No if requested to discuss controversial issues.

Meanwhile, Yi exchanged views with opposition leaders Kim Tae-chu and Kim Yong-sam on the current political situation at the house of Hwang Hyong-su, secretary general of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy led by the two Kims, in Karak-dong, eastern Seoul, yesterday evening.

Revision Debate Suspension Opposed

SK230115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday made it clear that it will not accept the ruling party's request to shelve the debate on the issue of changing the Constitution until the completion of the '88 Seoul Olympics.

Rep. Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the NDP, criticized the Democratic Justice Party, saying "It is unreasonable to regard the discussion on the constitutional reform for democracy as a waste of national power."

Commenting on DJP chairman No Tae-u's new year press conference yesterday, Hong said the ruling party is "attempting to degrade the National Assembly to an academic research institute" by suggesting the formation of a research panel on the Constitution within the House.

He noted that the NDP will disclose, in detail, its position on the matter at NDP president Yi Min-u's news conference on Saturday.

However, he added that the NDP is willing to accept the DJP's proposal to form special committees on national economy and the inter-Korean dialogues at the Assembly.

He went on to say that the NDP will cooperate with the DJP in amending the National Assembly Law to prevent acts of violence at the House if the DJP, at the same time, guarantees no "railroading" in floor proceedings.

The minor opposition Korea National Party invisted yesterday that active debates be allowed at the ruling party-proposed special committee on the matter of revising the Constitution in tandem with the people's wishes.

KNP spokesman Choe Yong-an said yesterday that (political parties) should research on the Constitution and amend it in accordance to the people's desire through means of the ad hoc panel.

He also noted that the matter of the indictment of seven NDP lawmakers should be solved "in a political way."

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He added that the KNP welcomed the DJP chairman's proposal to form ad hoc committees on the constitution debate, the economy and the inter-Korean dialogue at the Assembly.

Restraint Urged From Debating Basic Law

SK220310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Wednesday, suggested that rival political parties restrain from debating the controversial issue of revising the constitution until 1988, in order to achieve the nation's first peaceful transfer of power and to successfully stage the 1986 Asia and the 1988 Olympiad, both to be held in Seoul.

The DJP leader also proposed that a consultative council be set up to promote the success of the two international sports events.

In a new year press conference held at the DJP headquarters here Wednesday morning, No said that the proposed council would comprise political leaders and representatives from all walks of life.

After 1988 when the government has changed hands peacefully under the existing basic law and the Seoul Olympic Games have been staged successfully, the ruling party will be ready to respond positively to the opposition camp's demand for a constitutional amendment.

No also pointed out that the issue of whether or not to rewrite the basic law in order to change the nation's indirect system of electing the president has impeded what they called the "grand politics" of the people.

President Chon Tu-hwan, who heads the government party, mentioned "grand politics" for the first time in his new year policy statement, which was aired live nationwide over TV and radio networks on Jan. 16.

The president said he believes it is the call of the people to pursue "grand politics" aimed at maximizing national strength and increasing national assets.

No also called on all the political parties and the people to join efforts through "grand politics" to accomplish such national tasks as successfully hosting the two international sports events and improving the inter-Korean dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang.

He also urged them to unite in overcoming the terror of war on the Korean peninsula.

To provide effective support for the planned South-North talks, the DJP chairman said he will consult with the opposition camp on establishing a special committee to support the inter-Korean dialogue in a sincere manner.

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No said he expects the opposition camp to show a cooperative attitude toward such national matters.

Positions on Law Revision Debate

SK210130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the ruling and opposition parties will bare their parties' respective positions this week on the moratorium of the debate on the constitutional amendment, which President Chon Tu-hwan demanded in his New Year policy statement last week.

The President had stressed that the revision of the Constitution to adopt the direct presidential election system ought to be debated after the peaceful transfer of power and the successful staging of the Seoul Olympics both set for 1988.

Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, will hold a New Year press conference tomorrow to express his party's programs to embody the presidential overture.

In preparation for the press meet, leading officers of the party held a meeting yesterday to discuss the programs No will present in the conference.

Party leaders will also meet today leading government officials to work out the programs.

A leading officer of the party said, "The programs will include, among others, the party's active publicity of the justness of the current Constitution."

Following No's conference, NDP president Yi Min-u will meet the press Friday to bare the party's views on the president's position.

However, Yi said in a meeting of party key-post holders yesterday that it can hardly be accepted by the opposition party.

NKDP's First Anniversary

Soul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] Inarguably, with the start of this year the nation has entered a crucial period of its history during which its fate will be determined to a great extent. There will be many a crucial task that must be undertaken during this period which hinges on the two-odd years to come.

In less than nine months, the nation will host the Asian Games and two years later the even larger Olympics. Moreover, it may well have to face challenges from without that might, by all indications, grow ever more awesome. It, therefore, behooves us to marshall our national potential for achieving our national goals.

It is during this same period that the nation will experience a peaceful transfer of power in 1988 for the first time in its constitutional history. Such a transfer will undeniably mark a crucial step in the political development of the nation which has seen politics lagging somewhat behind developments in other fields--developments that have now reached the threshold of developed countries.

In a nutshell, now is the time for the nation to stage "grand politics" to ensure the greater cause of political development that will serve our contemporary national goals. Mindful of this, the peaceful power transfer stipulated in the Constitution for 1988 is the goal the nation must realize, given the fact that the failures to accomplish this in the past have been blamed for retarding the nation's political development.

Yesterday the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party observed its first anniversary. The event provides an opportune occasion to ponder the true role of a main opposition party from the perspective of having to serve the good of the nation.

In the parliamentary elections held last February, the then still fledgling NKDP won more seats than generally expected. This success no doubt reflected the popular desire for political development. Yet, it must be noted that the voters also expressed their desire for political stability by allowing the ruling Democratic Justice Party to enjoy a significant majority.

By no means should that popular mandate be interpreted as an approval for taking politics off the track of the present constitutional system. It is regrettable that the NKDP threatens to take politics outside of parliament to push its bid to change the Constitution.

The opposition's bid for a change in the presidential election system may have some justification, but it is not worth altering the present system even before it has been tested, especially considering that the former system of direct presidential elections never succeeded in transferring the reins of power in a peaceful manner.

Thus, it is logical to say that the nation should debate the propriety of redressing the basic law only after a peaceful change of government has been realized under the present system. This would be the practical and reasonable approach.

The NKDP needs to look squarely at the reality of the situation. The silent majority will not condone the consequences that would result from the NKDP's radical threat to stage politics outside of parliament. At this critical juncture, the nation cannot afford to allow controversies and, for that matter, possible social unrest to undermine national solidarity and dissipate national energies. Partisan interests cannot be put before those of the nation. Totally unwarranted is the folly of hampering the process of democracy in the name of "democratization." The greater cause of politics is in order.

DJP on Constitutional Revision

SK180031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Disagreements over the timing for debates on constitutional revision are likely to deepen the present political impasse that resulted from a recent indictment of seven opposition lawmakers.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party said yesterday it will prevent politics from "getting off the track"--a warning that it will forestall the opposition's struggle for constitutional rewriting outside the National Assembly.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party, angered by the indictment of its lawmakers, said it would step up its efforts for constitutional amendment.

Political observers said the political deadlock is expected to last for a long time, during which rival parties are expected to have a cooling-off period.

They said it is unlikely that the National Assembly will hold a special session next month.

In a meeting of ranking party officials, DJP chairman No Tae-u said political and social stability is essential to materialize President Chon Tu-hwan's political philosophy as manifested in his policy statement.

No underscored the need to bar politics from getting off the "right track."

The ruling party should lead national politics "positively and substantially" instead of being led by the opposition party, the chairman said.

He said the governing party will present the direction of Assembly politics, "guiding" the opposition party.

No said the ruling party will make utmost efforts to help realize President Chon's political philosophy and visions.

He added that the majority party will continue to try to persuade the opposition party to join in efforts to conduct "grand" politics proposed by the President.

No is scheduled to have a news conference next week to clarify his party's position on the matter of revising the Constitution and other pending political issues.

Meanwhile, the floor leader, vice floor leaders of the ruling party and the chairmen of the 13 Assembly standing committees met in the Hyatt Hotel to talk about ways of helping the President to implement the contents of his policy statement.

They decided to render full support to the government's efforts to materialize policy goals presented by the President.

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They also agreed to launch active dialogue with the opposition party in a bid to create a mood for a smooth operation of the Assembly.

Briefing reporters on the result of the meeting, vice floor leader Chong Nam said the ruling party is considering calling a special Assembly session in March.

On the other hand, the opposition NKDP urged the government and the ruling party to take what it called the democratization procedures, immediately in accordance with the people's will.

In a resolution adopted at a caucus, the opposition party said it will "struggle to the end" to have the indictment of its lawmakers scrapped.

The party also called for Speaker Yi Chae-hyong to resign to help restore political morality and trust.

It said the speaker should take responsibility for the breach of a bipartisan agreement he oversaw.

The floor leaders of the DJP and the NKDP agreed last Sunday to exert common efforts for a settlement of the so-called floor violence of Dec. 2 last year.

Following the agreement, scores of NKDP legislators ended their three-day sit-in in the Assembly building.

Party Leader on Democratic Reforms

HK180918 Hong Kong AFP in English 1852 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan 18 (AFP)--South Korea's opposition party chief today said that unless the government soon sets out a timetable for implementing democratic reforms, uncontrollable political instability may ensue.

New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Chairman Lee Min-u [name as received] denounced the government for its refusal to put forward specific plans for greater democracy, including a system of presidential elections by popular vote.

"If the government and the ruling party do not clarify the democratization timetable soon, it will be a challenge to national consensus and a wrath created thereby will invite an uncontrollable political instability," Mr Lee told some 250 NKDP members gathered to mark the party's first anniversary.

He said a national consensus in favour of the reforms was clearly indicated when the NKDP emerged strongly in parliamentary elections last February under a campaign slogan calling for the "democratization" of South Korea.

Mr Lee's remarks came two days after President Chon Tu-hwan warned in his annual policy statement that unless opposition politicians behave, they will face "stringent public judgment in one form or another."

The president also suggested that the proposed constitutional amendment to set up a system of direct presidential elections be debated in 1989, after he steps down from power at the end of his 7-year tenure of office.

Mr Chon's policy speech was televised this year rather than delivered in parliament as usual because the legislature has been paralyzed by bickering between the NKDP and Mr Chon's ruling Democratic Justice Party and the resignation of NKDP floor leader Kim Dong-yung [name as received].

The latest row was triggered by the arraignment on Wednesday of seven opposition members in connection with a skirmish over this year's budget bill when it was railroaded through parliament by the ruling majority last month.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON KNP MOVEMENTS

Formation of Constitution Revision Committee

SK240035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, said yesterday that his party will accept the ruling party's proposal to form a pan-national council for supporting the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

But he made it clear that he will not agree to the ruling camp's suggestion of a recess in "political strife" between rival parties over the issue of changing the Constitution.

"A suprapartisan ad hoc committee should be formed, at the same time with the organization of the pan-national council, at the National Assembly to research on the supreme law and to discuss the constitutional revision," Yi stressed.

He also noted that measures for "reasonable peaceful power transfer" should be also discussed, in depth, at the parliamentary panel.

Yi made the remarks in his speech at a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of his party's founding yesterday. The ceremony held at the NKP's headquarters was attended by about 300 party members and lawmakers.

Yi then said emphatically that the constitutional amendment to reintroduce the direct presidential election system should be made for the peaceful power transfer.

"To this end, an active debate on the reform of the basic law should be made at the special committee within the Assembly," Yi added.

Yi criticized the ruling Democratic Justice Party for carrying out politics of a high-handed nature, taking advantage of the majority number at the Assembly.

DJP's, NKDP's 'Disgraceful' Politics

SK240049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] Rep. Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, harshly denounced the two major parties during a ceremony to mark the fifth anniversary of his party's founding yesterday.

He claimed that the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party only displayed "disgraceful" politics to the people.

"They've degraded the political contest into an emotional fight, abused the ideal of democratization for their own political interests, and failed to break from their state of narcissism," he argued.

"The people will develop more trust in and have greater expectations of the NKP, and we will be able to surge as the first opposition party and a party which is capable of taking over power," he said.

The ceremony was attended by all 20 party lawmakers and some 200 party members.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP MAY POSTPONE CONVENTION TO SELECT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

SK220059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is likely to postpone its regular national party convention to select its presidential candidate to sometime after February, next year.

According to the DJP's charter, the biennial national party convention is to be held in February, next year.

DJP secretary general Rep Chong Sun-tok said yesterday that "our party need not haste to prepare for the convention to pick the presidential nominee," indicating that his party may put off the 1987 party convention.

He said, "It is not good for the presidential nominee to be selected too early or too late," adding that the party has not decided when it would hold the convention to choose the candidate.

The DJP charter prescribes that the party shall choose the presidential nominee between February and November, next year.

The term of the incumbent President expires on Feb. 25, 1988, and his successor is to be elected between Nov. 26, 1987 and Jan. 25, 1988, according to the Constitution.

Members of the electoral college for the presidential election are to be elected between Nov. 6, 1987 and Jan. 13, 1988.

According to the schedule of party events the DJP secretariat drew up for this year, the ruling party is to launch an organ to prepare for the national convention to nominate its presidential candidate next October.

The DJP has yet to revise the party's statute concerning the qualifications for members of the party central committee and local chapters who are to take part in the selection of the presidential nominee at the national convention.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE DETERMINED TO DEAL HARSHLY WITH STUDENT ACTIVISM

SK220122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Director General Kang Min-chang of the National Police Headquarters said that police will harshly deal with violent student activism such as attacking public office buildings and foreign firms, regarding them as forces benefitting the enemy.

He also said police will get tough with campus disturbances which are expected during the upcoming spring semester.

Presiding over the first meeting of ranking police officers since he became the nation's top police office, Kang also instructed police to take all possible precautionary measures to prevent operation of possible harassment by international terrorists and sabotage activities from North Korea, on the occasion of Asian Games slated for September.

Meanwhile, Seoul Metropolitan Police beefed up security measures around public facilities. They include business firms, political parties, press, foreign embassies and radio and television broadcasting stations. These are likely targets of not only possible international terrorists but also violent student activists.

In the same police officers' meeting, Director General Kang also instructed the city and provincial chief police officers to increase their patrol around middle and high schools against [word indistinct] preying on students.

The increased patrolling should be continued until the complete eradication of hoodlums so that students may come to school without fear of being attacked.

In this work, he asked the ranking police officers to cooperate with school authorities.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY DISCUSSES 1986 DIPLOMATIC TASKS

SK240101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "All-out Diplomatic Efforts"]

[Text] Geopolitically, the position of the Korean peninsula is so subtle as to have few parallels elsewhere in the world. The influences of major powers, both continental and oceanic, converge on the peninsula which can thus serve as a safety valve for the good of keeping the region stable. Otherwise, it could do a great disservice to that stability.

The course of history has provided ample proof of this truism. Quite logically, it is important for Korea to remain capable of acting as a linchpin--not only for its own sake but for that of the region as well.

To this end, no less important than maintaining physical national potential is the good conduct of diplomacy. Especially, for a country like Korea which is so delicately positioned, diplomacy is a requisite to beefing up national capability.

We share the view of President Chon Tu-hwan who said that Korea, as history shows, has relied heavily upon the practice of diplomacy for its survival because of its being geographically surrounded by big powers. This makes it necessary to make an accurate assessment of the ever changing situation so as to be able to cope effectively with developments.

As the President said at Tuesday's policy briefing session of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, those in the upper echelon of our society must above all be fully aware of the developments taking place in our neighborhood. Based on a clear perception of the evolving situation, they should play the leading role in mustering our national strength to best serve our national goals.

Diplomacy requires our total support. Effective diplomatic efforts will be required to ensure the success of the Asian Games in the coming autumn and the 1988 Olympiad. Also demanding such efforts are national security, trade promotion and the fostering of an environment for easing tension on the peninsula toward the eventual realization of territorial unification.

Specifically, the nation needs to promote relations with countries of the Communist bloc and the Third World while further solidifying ties with the United States and other Western allies. These are the tasks we must achieve to broaden the sphere of diplomacy that bears on our national interests. Civil diplomacy is an integral part of these efforts. Private individuals have much to contribute in their own right toward that goal.

Given the growing challenges the nation is likely to face at home and abroad, we must look toward the greater cause of the well-being of our country. By no means should partisan interests be allowed to hamper the greater end.

The government, on its part, should invest more in formulating long-range diplomatic strategies. Short-sighted expediency, lacking strategic insight, might risk the greater end.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP HEAD CALLS FOR FORMATION OF BODY ON CONSTITUTION

SK210652 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party, demanded yesterday that a special Constitution committee be established in the National Assembly as soon as possible.

In a New Year news conference, Yi urged all political parties to make common efforts for the establishment, "the crucial key" to the present political tangle.

The minor opposition party leader asserted that the government was distorting the basic spirit of parliamentary democracy by taking a dim view of debates on constitutional revision.

The Assembly should have reached a conclusion on the issue of whether or not to revise the basic law through discussions at the special committee at the end of last year, he recalled.

All political issues including constitutional rewriting should be debated in the forum of the Assembly, he emphasized.

Political leaders should be fully aware that attempts to "take politics outside of the Assembly" is a renunciation of parliamentary politics and may invite a political catastrophe, Yi said.

The opposition leader also proposed that the Assembly call a special session without delay to deal with major issues including the recent indictment of seven opposition lawmakers involved in the "floor violence."

Touching on foreign affairs, he reiterated his previous call for creation of a trade mission in China.

If the nation is to launch positive diplomacy toward China and expand economic exchanges with the country, it is very important to seek such a creation, he said.

The KNP leader called upon the government to seek Red Cross talks with the Soviet Union to help realize the repatriation of Korean residents in Sakhalin at the earliest possible date.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

13 NKDP LOCAL CHAPTER HEADS SEEK COURT INJUNCTION

SK180014 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Civil Court yesterday held the first hearing on a case brought by 13 local chapter heads of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP), seeking the court's injunction to invalidate the party's decision to replace them with new ones.

Internal disputes emerged in the party since December last year when its leadership judged 13 local chapters as "problematic and in need of new heads."

Losing local chapters of the party means that they, who failed to grip parliamentary seats in the last elections, will be denied party nominations for the next elections.

In leaflets they released before the hearing, the plaintiffs claimed that the party's decision contravenes its charter, which guarantees their tenure until the next convention of each chapter.

The NDP asserted in a letter of explanation submitted to the court that under "political" judgment the party made the decision and such political activities of a party cannot be subject to judicial examination.

The court panel accepted the request of the plaintiffs that NDP secretary-general Rep. Yu Che-yon be summoned as a witness.

Rep. Yu is the chairman of the party's special committee for the examination of local chapters, for the replacement of "incompetent" chairmen.

Six legal representatives of the party, all lawmakers, had earlier asked the court panel to postpone the hearing, citing that they would have to attend a meeting of NDP legislators held yesterday.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SIX TEACHERS INVOLVED IN MAGAZINE CASE FILE REINSTATEMENT SUIT

SK260214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Six former teachers who were dismissed for their involvement in the controversial case of MINJUNG KYOYUK magazine yesterday filed a lawsuit for their reinstatement.

Yu Sang-tok, 36, former teacher of Songdong High School in Seoul, and five others insisted in the suit against two superintendents of Seoul and Chungchongnam-do Education Boards that the articles they contributed to the magazine were simply the wishes of teachers yearning for normalization of education.

Alleging that their articles were far from "distorted criticism" against the nation's educational situation, the six former teachers said that their contribution to the magazine were not to instigate social controversies.

The six and nine others were fired or "forced" to resign last August in connection with their "radical" articles in the educational magazine, allegedly criticizing the government's educational policy and distorting the nation's educational situation.

Of the six, Yun Che-chol, 33, former teacher of Songdong High School, is now on trial on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Last August, they requested the Ministry of Government Administration to reexamine the "forced resignation" against them. However, the ministry rejected the petition, saying that their demands were "unreasonable."

All but one of the six teachers were from Seoul. The one persons, Cho Chae-to, was a teacher of a middle school in Chungchongnam-do.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON CHON'S POLICY STATEMENT

SK200531 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jan 86 p 2

[From the Column "Tidbits"]

[Text] At his new year press conference on 20 January, KNP President Yi Man-sop, after reading out his written statement, responded to reporters' questions. Commenting on President Chon's state policy address, he stated: There have been rumors circulating among the people that President Chon will hold office one more time even after his present presidential term is over. However, we can set a high value on his pledge this time again that he will step down from power after his present tenure. What we cannot accept is, however, the fact that in the address he regarded it as taboo to debate on the constitutional revision in accordance with the people's opinion.

Commenting on the reduction of the number of lawmakers of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] to the level where the party is now unable to call the National Assembly with its own strength because of the recent defection of the New Conservative Group from the NKDP, President Yi Man-sop said: The KNP will, in the future, too, make all possible efforts to strengthen cooperation with the NKDP in parliamentary activities, including cooperation in convening the Assembly, if this serves the promotion of national interests and the welfare of the people.

After the press conference, President Yi urged reporters to extensively report the content of his press conference, saying: The NKP is the third party in the Assembly in terms of the number of lawmakers, but it is the first opposition party in terms of quality.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL PARTIES URGED TO SHOW WISDOM, FLEXIBILITY

SK191030 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Jan 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The New Korea Democratic Party One Year After Its Founding--
In What Manner Will It Counter the Political Schedule Announced by Those in
Power?"]

[Text] On 18 January, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], which came into being amid the whirlwind created during the last general election, held on 12 February, marked the first anniversary of the party founding. During the past year, the NKDP, emerging as the largest opposition party in the National Assembly, has laid its foundations as the largest legal opposition force operating against the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and changed the political situation created following the launching of the Fifth Republic.

In the process, the NKDP had to suffer various sorts of difficulties and pains typical of opposition parties in developing countries. We believe that the people who voted for the opposition parties in the 12 February general election have deep understanding regarding this.

From the time the National Assembly convened its regular session last fall, the NKDP, 6 months after its founding, had to face a new phase. The ruling party, which thought that it had been pushed around long enough by the opposition party, which had grown rapidly, began to strike back at the NKDP.

A series of incidents, including the crisis generated by the ruling party's move to legislate the campus stabilization bill, the arrest of opposition lawmakers on charges of having encouraged students' antigovernment struggle by appearing at a student meeting at Korea University, and the incident of a student meeting at Seoul National University, followed. Then, the political situation deteriorated as some opposition lawmakers strained relations between the ruling and opposition parties by uttering remarks in the National Assembly that reached the dangerous level. The tension between the rival parties continued until the indictment of seven NKDP lawmakers on charges of manhandling in the National Assembly in the wake of the ruling party's railroading through of budget bills in the absence of the opposition parties, which had been excluded.

The NKDP can be said to have pursued a two-pronged strategy during the year since the 12 February general election: restoration of the old political structure and a revision of the Constitution. Such a basic strategy must have led the ruling party to believe that the goal of the opposition party was to shake the ruling party from the bottom and, therefore, the best thing the ruling party could do in response was to counter the opposition party with hard-line policies.

In addition to such strained relations with the ruling party, the NKDP had to go through delicate frictions and chaotic struggle in its lines and actions as a result of the complicated internal relations between the two Kims and President Yi, the relations between the mainstream and non-mainstream factions, and the relations between the party and off-stage opposition forces. This kept the party from being sufficiently realistic or sufficiently idealistic, as well as from presenting a consistent leadership line.

Despite such internal and external difficulties, the NKDP has to make an important decision soon, namely, how to respond to President Chon's suggestion that the issue of revising the Constitution be discussed in 1989. Without making clear the party's stand regarding this in his 18 January speech on the occasion of the party's founding anniversary, NKDP President Yi Min-u repeatedly called for the announcement of a political timetable for democratization. It is high time for the NKDP to make clear what it will do about the ruling party's strategy, rather than repeat its fundamental line of democratization.

What we hope for is that the political timetable of those in power, namely, discussion of constitutional revision in 1989, and the NKDP's call for a timetable for democratization will not escalate into a full-scale war between the two rival parties, but rather that the parties will reach a common point through dialogue at all costs. After all, it is only through an agreement between the two rival parties that peaceful political development can be achieved.

Those in power should provide the opposition parties with cause, as well as sufficient reasons, to follow a realistic path. This provided, the opposition parties would find it unnecessary to travel along a path of struggle that is replete with arduous difficulties.

The NKDP is also urged to display political flexibility to the greatest extent possible. Of course, the off-stage opposition forces and students will demand so much from the NKDP that it will reach the point where it cannot stand. Politics, however, is quite different from a mere social movement launched in resistance or from a religious crusade. The rival parties will, we hope, constantly carry with them a wise and flexible political sense in traversing a treacherous and arduous path and will cope with future political developments skillfully.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP INTRAPARTY FACTIONALISM REVEALED

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 29 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Yi Kyong-hyong]

[Text] Questions of a purge and purification of the party have been raised by the New Korea Democratic Party's leadership, and this has attracted an unusual degree of attention from the people.

At the meeting of the presidential corps, it was formally brought up that those NKDP members of the National Assembly who made speeches or exhibited behavior harmful to party discipline must face severe punishment, including expulsion from the party.

Last 27 August, on the 1st day of the 127th extraordinary session of the National Assembly, the election of the vice speaker of the Assembly, which was allocated to the NKDP, was put off as a result of reactions from its own party and the ruling party. Subsequently, the NKDP took such a move. Particularly since such a proposal was made at the time when the NKDP resolved in unity to organize a constitutional revision promotion headquarters, it appears that such a move has important implications in gearing up for the forthcoming constitutional revision battle, and in intraparty power relationships.

At the presidential corps' meeting, held on the 27th, attended by President Yi Min-woo and six vice presidents, the question of party discipline was brought up. At their meeting on the 28th, they decided to establish the party's Constitutional Revision Promotion Headquarters in place of the Special Committee for the Constitutional Amendment. On 29 August, they even decided to complete the selection of the necessary officers.

The vice presidents belonging to the Tongkyo-tong faction, Yi Chung-che and Yang Sun-chik, stressed the importance of the strict enforcement of party discipline in preparing for the party's important struggles, including the battle for the constitutional amendment and the selection of officers. They were joined by Vice President Yi Ki-taik, who shared the same view on the strict enforcement of party discipline. Vice President No Sung-hwan asked:

"What is that story circulating that the ruling party alleges that 15 of our party members in the National Assembly are legally not clean and that they are being secretly investigated?" He vowed to put up a stiff fight against the ruling party.

After having listened to all the arguments made by the vice president, President Yi also stated that he was "painfully aware that party discipline had lately suffered a laxness and that moderation has vanished." He went on: "Their unrestrained behavior on account of their being members of the National Assembly will be straightened out. The influx and departure of a few from the party will not affect the general turn of events. A party should deserve to be a party."

It was interpreted that the main target of the vice presidents of the Tongkyo-tong faction who brought up the issue of party discipline was Assembly member Kim Ok-sun, who in reaction against the unofficial designation of Yu Chae-yon, one of their faction members, for the vice speakership, formally declared her candidacy for the vice speakership and even distributed printed materials announcing her candidacy to the ruling party members of the Assembly.

The lingering rumor is that the speeches of President Yi and some vice presidents referred not only to the case of Assembly member Kim Ok-sun but to the overall atmosphere, including the rise of a new atmosphere created by the organization of the New Conservative Society within the party, the cases of freshman Assembly members' ignoring the customary deference accorded to the veteran members of the Assembly and seniority and rank, and the making of speeches as have been seen in the general meetings of the Assembly members of the party.

Such shared views of the corps of presidents were also contributed by the development in which the Assembly members who had switched from the Democratic Korea Party to this party used extreme language to denounce the intraparty factional politics in the rapid movement of the chairman of the district party committee toward the Assembly.

Even though it is not clear how the NKDP will proceed to purify the party to establish strict party discipline, it appears that initially, as soon as the Party Discipline Committee is formed, the Tongkyo-tong faction will demand an investigation of whether an act harmful to the party was committed by Assembly member Kim Ok-sun in her speech and the contents of the printed material she distributed.

The charge is that Assembly member Kim committed a sell-out of the party leadership in her statement as to why she was seeking the vice speakership, which went like this: "The thick-faced and shameless political group which has lost trust and pride." She is also charged with using her secretary to stand at the entrance of the conference hall of the meeting of the ruling party's Assembly members and pass out the printed material announcing her candidacy for the vice speakership to the ruling party members. This was, they charged, clearly an act harmful to the party.

As for the case of Assembly member Pak Hae-yun, who expressed his interest in running for the vice speakership at the party assembly members' general meeting, and the case of Assembly member Pak Il, who tacitly expressed his interest in running, the dominant view was that there was no problem with them as they never formally challenged the party president's power to recommend a candidate since the president had never exercised the power of formally nominating a candidate.

The anti-mainstream party members of the Assembly, such as Yi Chul-sung and Kim Chae-kwang, said: "As for the case of the vice speakership, the mainstream faction leaders might very well share the view that there exist problems with the nominating methods and specifics." They thus expressed skepticism about the party purge movement in connection with the selection of candidates for the vice speakership. They are watchful about the "got it alone" intention behind the talk of moral duty.

The anti-mainstream faction pointed out that although the party operation must reflect the actual factional power situations, at least in the selection of the candidate for the vice speakership, they should have used the criteria of multi-term service in the Assembly.

It is the view in the party that behind the move to "expel the problem party members of the Assembly from the party," which was spearheaded by the Tongkyo-tong faction and reluctantly joined by the Sangto-tong faction, there lies such ideas as the following: 1) to achieve the nomination of Assembly member Yu as a candidate for the vice speakership; 2) to make party members aware that they cannot use the opposition party label if they fall out of grace with the Tongkyo-tong faction; and 3) to thwart quickly the ruling party's attempts to exert indirect pressure on Kim Tae-chung and to destroy his dignity.

A close associate of Kim Ok-sun commented on such a move: "Unless they reject the practice of democracy in the party, it is absolutely absurd." He went on to ask: "Is it possible that the person who was kicked out by the Yushin regime as a result of the Kim Ok-sun crisis is again being expelled from the opposition party?"

At the point it is difficult to see what specific course the strict establishment of discipline in the NKDP will take, but it does not appear to be easy, because centered around the New Conservative Society, the demand of the former DKP members of the Assembly to replace the chairmen of the district party committee seems to be getting louder with the passage of time. Some of the party members propose that for the sake of party unity, either Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang, who was candidate for the party presidency from the anti-mainstream faction and is sixth-term assemblyman, or Assemblyman Pak Han-sang, who is also a sixth-term assemblyman, be given the support of the entire party for the vice speakership. Accordingly, in the event that the election of the vice speaker is put off until the September session of the National Assembly, "the possibility of rethinking the selection of the candidate" cannot be entirely ruled out.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON PARTY MEMBERS' DEFECTIONS

SK131208 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 9 Jan 86 p 3

[From the "Political Scene" column]

[Text] The New Democratic Korea Party [NKDP] meeting held on 8 January at a downtown restaurant called "J," chaired by NKDP President Yi Min-u, discussed measures to deal with the authorities' demand that some of the party assemblymen appear at the police station, and renewed its former hard-line stand regarding taking legal actions against cadre members of the DJP, which the party had placed on a back burner at an earlier meeting.

Briefing the reporters on the outcome of the meeting, Secretary to the Party President Kim Tong-kyu said: The mood of the assemblymen last year, that they would like to act like adults, has now changed into an anger, that they can no longer stand it.

At this meeting, the NKDP president reportedly stressed: The departure of the New Conservative Group from our party signifies that it has so undermined our party, cutting back the number of the party's seats at the National Assembly from its one-third, that our party can no longer stage a struggle for the revision of the Constitution. He also reportedly stressed new aspects of the New Conservative Group's departure from the NKDP.

Secretary Kim added: The participants in the meeting agreed on a view that the government and ruling party, while denouncing the NKDP for allegedly attempting to drive the National Assembly into a catastrophic corner with its hard-line oriented struggle, are actually attempting to put the situation into disarray themselves. The majority of the NKDP assemblymen said that they must go into the house in defense of the National Assembly. He thus indicated that the meeting had discussed an unconditional participation in the discussion of state affairs at the National Assembly.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TONG-A ILBO HAILS KIM YONG-SAM'S ADMISSION INTO NKDP

SK121346 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jan 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Mr Kim Yong-sam's Admission Into the New Korea Democratic Party-- We Hope That This Will Be a Starting Point for Real Force Politics"]

[Text] Mr Kim Yong-sam, who has stayed off stage for a long time, is likely to join the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] soon. The admission by Mr Kim Yong-sam, who, together with Mr Kim Tae-chung, was chosen as permanent advisor [Sangimgomun] in a party congress held last year, seems to be rather late but natural.

Political observers have already predicted that his admission will be a great variable in the political situation in the new year. This is because Mr Kim is a practical leader of the NKDP's largest faction, an important politician who serves as cochairman of the Committee for Promotion of Democracy, an off-stage political force, and a person who has experienced our political upheavals since the 1980's.

It is of significance for Mr Kim Yong-sam, a person with such a background, to return to the NKDP, a party belonging to the so-called government system.

First of all, this is natural in view of the fact that one of the influential, real forces will take a seat of his own. When an appropriate person, taking a seat of his own, carries out business in a rational manner, politics can be smoothly conducted. If one runs counter to reason, the flow of politics tends to be intertwined and distorted because this flow is hindered.

The NKDP seems to be facing troubles from within and without. A section of the party gave way when members of the New Conservatives Society defected from the party, and the number of party members who were imprisoned or subpoenaed is increasing because of the hard-line policy of the government and the ruling party.

In order to attain unity in the party and line up the party ranks for the struggle against the ruling party, it is necessary for the real force to appear in politics.

We can say that Mr Kim's admission will start real force politics. However, it is necessary to note that, strictly speaking, this will simply be the

appearance in politics of only half the real force. If real force politics in the full sense of the word is to be established, obstacles hindering the appearance in politics of the other half of the real force must be naturally removed.

This is because we have to recognize the fact that, as we have repeatedly asserted, as long as amnesty and rehabilitation for Mr Kim Tae-chung and others are not realized, our politics will be conducted with the "unresolved chapter" intact. One cannot resolve problems by turning away from politicians who are exerting an influence upon the politics of the times no matter in what way they are exerting this influence. Rather, when all politicians are allowed to take seats of their own, the smooth operation of politics can be guaranteed.

Frankly speaking, we once again lay our hopes on Mr Kim Yong-sam's admission and changes which his admission will bring about in the political situation in the new year.

No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, who has turned away from the two Kims, has said that he is willing to meet Mr Kim Yong-sam, on an official or unofficial basis, if he joins the NKDP. The ruling party, which has suffered from the "behind-the-scenes regency" because the real force has not appeared in front, can expect that a new system of dialogue with the opposition party will be established. As a matter of fact, a strong ruling party can be brought up with the presence of a competent opposition party.

It is not difficult to weigh how useful a dialogue between real forces will be in resolving the question of the year 1988. We believe that, if the government and the ruling party deal with the operation of politics hereafter through an open dialogue between real forces, not seeking indirect interests created by the division between the two Kims and by treating them differently, fruitful results will surely be brought about in the political situation in the new year.

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CSO: 4107/073

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY URGES PARTIES' EFFORT FOR SOCIOPOLITICAL STABILITY

SK160126 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Partisan Anniversary Pledges"]

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of its birth, the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday renewed its pledges to abide by the popular wishes for steering the nation with sociopolitical stability on the path toward achieving advanced national status in the years to come.

President Chon Tu-hwan, who concurrently heads the government party, reiterated in a commemorative speech his resolve to realize a peaceful transfer of power upon the expiration of his single seven-year tenure of office in a little more than two years, in accordance with provisions of the existing Constitution.

Noting that the peaceful change of power as such will be the first of its kind in the constitutional history of this country, he further remarked that the ruling political group should also feel particularly responsible for successfully hosting the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

By achieving those major national tasks smoothly, he said that the Republic in the South would be able to solidify its superior position over North Korea, thus paving the way for territorial unification.

Close on the heels of the DJP's anniversary, the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party is to mark its first birthday later this week, with two other minority parties celebrating their respective anniversaries soon thereafter.

On these occasions, the major and minor opposition parties are expected to make the partisan pledges from their respective positions, so as to better play their role counterbalancing the government camp in dealing with national affairs under the given circumstances.

It is always stressed that the politicians of both the ruling and opposition parties should be conscious of the people's wishes more than anything else in executing their respective partisan policies and their own political performances.

From this perspective, the people have been keenly concerned about the prolonged political frictions and confrontation between rival political camps, for which political leaders, regardless of their partisan affiliations, should feel a sense of responsibility.

In this respect, the politicians are once again urged to pay closer heed to the public voices calling for the creation of a sound political climate in which politics with dialogue may take root, replacing the monotony of bipartisan clashes.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY DEPLORES INDICTMENT OF NKDP LAWMAKERS

SK160118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Indictment of Lawmakers"]

[Text] The lingering controversy over the "floor violence" has entered a new phase as seven of the 17 opposition parliamentarians at issue were indicted by the prosecution yesterday on charges of having hindered the National Assembly function with violence, an incident that involved the unilateral passage of the 1986 budget bill by the ruling party one and a half months ago.

First of all, it is deplorable that so many lawmakers, elected to perform the noble role as representatives of the people, were charged with violence to the extent of facing the legal process of prosecution indictment and subsequent court trials, amid calls that all forms of violence should be rooted out for the sake of social stability.

Also regrettable was the fact that the politicians, transcending their political affiliations, have failed to manage parliamentary affairs in productive and harmonious manners and have instead had to [word indistinct] and incident, that took place on the premises of the Assembly in connection with a legislative function, to the hands of state prosecutors.

Noteworthy in this regard are remarks reportedly made by the prosecutor general that, though filibusters involving violent means on the Assembly floor were more or less overlooked in the past, activities impeding the conduct of parliamentary proceedings with violence must now be eliminated.

Leading figures in the government camp have indeed made it known that the rigid "law and order" approach being taken toward the outstanding case is aimed at forestalling a recurrence of "floor violence," stressing that the exercise of political influence or bargaining would be separated from the observance of law.

With the whole case having thus been removed from the political realm, at least for the time being, keen concern is directed to the path of national politics in the coming days, which is feared to feature a sharp confrontation between the government and opposition camps.

In the cause of political stability and a sound political development of the country, the rival parties have earnestly hoped to make stepped-up efforts--after marking a cooling-off period, if necessary--to pave the way for a renewed mutual accommodation and for productive politics, a reconciliatory approach that is all the more vital in light of numerous pressing national issues, both internal and external.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP VOWS TO GEAR UP STRUGGLE FOR BASIC LAW AMENDMENT

SK160111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Partisan relations have fallen to their lowest point due to the administration's prosecutive measures against political behavior of opposition lawmakers in the National Assembly, which was alleged to have violated the law.

The indictment of seven New Korea Democratic Party lawmakers is expected to cut off the relationship between the main opposition party and the ruling Democratic Justice Party for the time being, creating a "political vacuum."

Following the prosecution's action, both parties initially engaged in a war of statements, denouncing each other for abusing the rules of democracy.

The two parties held meetings of their leading officers yesterday, respectively, to discuss how to cope with the worsening political situation.

They are expected to clash outside the parliament as the NDP came up with a firm resolution to intensify political struggles, including the campaign for constitutional revision outside the parliament.

NDP members accused the ruling party and the government of breaking a political agreement between the rival parties by indicting seven NDP lawmakers.

The party declared that it will gear up its struggle for constitutional amendments in retaliation for the current regime's "blatant betrayal and political violence."

In a meeting to discuss countermeasures against the indictment of the opposition assemblymen, key NDP officers decided to intensify the out-of-parliament movements "because there is no value in continuing dialogue any more."

The opposition party will hold a party caucus at the National Assembly building tomorrow morning to collect opinions on how to counter the prosecution action.

In a statement issued after the meeting, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said, "The betrayal and political violence by the ruling party and the government are tantamount to strangling parliamentary democracy."

"Without an effort to solve the floor violence case through dialogue, as rival party whips had agreed earlier, they made a blitz indictment of our lawmakers," he said.

Meanwhile, 13 NDP Assemblymen who were involved in the alleged acts of violence on the Assembly floor last month had a get-together at the Seoul Garden Hotel. They pledged to fight back against the "unjust indictment" in the court.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP SECRETARY GENERAL OPPOSES FLOOR VIOLENCE

SK150111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party said yesterday the ongoing legal action against those involved in the "floor violence" should be viewed from the standpoint of preventing similar occurrences.

Talking with reporters, Rep Chong Sun-tok said the exercise of political skills should be separated from the observance of law.

Rival parties' agreement Sunday to continue dialogue for a settlement of the issues does not mean that the prosecution will not indict any of those involved in the case, Chong said.

Stressing the ruling party's strong resolve to eradicate floor violence, he said, "The floor incident (of 2 December last year) should be the first and last incident."

Politics should be conducted in such a way as to give hope to the people, and undesirable practices should be rectified, Chong said.

He stated the National Assembly Law should be revised to forestall similar incidents on the floor.

"The floor violence does not concern the opposition party alone. All politicians should have interest in the issue and pool wisdom in preventing floor violence," he said.

Touching on the management of the present parliamentary politics, he said the nation should modernize politics.

"The all-or-nothing approach should be discarded. If such politic practices were revived, it would mean the retreat not only of politic but also of national history," he said.

Meanwhile, the floor leaders of the DJP and the New Korea Democrat Party met in vain to seek a negotiated settlement of the floor violence.

As they were wide apart in approaching the issue, prospects for a political settlement were very dim.

DJP Floor Leader Yi Se-ki implied to his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong that some of the opposition NKDP legislators involved in the case might face indictment.

Kim reportedly asked Yi to make efforts to minimize the number of opposition legislators who are subject to indictment.

In a three-point agreement Sunday, the two floor leaders pledged to continue dialogue for a settlement of the issue.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

APPELLATE TRIAL HELD FOR OCCUPIERS OF USIS LIBRARY

SK150104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] A student activist convicted of his role in the USIS Library seizure in Seoul last May contended yesterday that the protest was to show the intention of students "to clear a new way for desirable relations between Korea and the U.S."

Ham Un-kyong, who led the 72-hour sit-in, said, "We entered the U.S. facility to protest the negative influence of the U.S. on the Korean politics, which was climaxed by its share in the bloody quenching of the Kwangju uprising."

His testimonies were made during an appeal hearing session for 19 student activists sentenced by a district court to jail terms ranging from three to seven years for their active roles in the USIS seizure.

Ham, former chairman of the Sammintu Committee of Seoul National University, was given the heaviest punishment of a seven-year prison term on charges additionally of having instigated anti-American sentiments.

The hearing, held at the Seoul Appellate Court, was closed to ordinary spectators, except for family members of the 19 accused and a limited number of others, the same as those held in the course of the first trial by the Seoul District Court.

A total of 73 students from five major universities in Seoul stormed into the USIS and staged a 72-hour sit-in, demanding that the U.S. make an open apology for its role in quelling the Kwangju incident.

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CSO: 4100/072

7 February 1986

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PROSECUTORS QUESTION SEVEN NKDP LAWMAKERS ON VIOLENCE

SK140046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Prosecutors yesterday questioned seven out of the 17 New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) legislators booked for committing violent acts in the National Assembly hall last month.

They plan to interrogate the remaining 10 other lawmakers today.

The prosecution also queried Rep Yi Se-ki, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and three other DJP members alleged to have been manhandled by the opposition party members involved in the violence over the passage of the 1986 national budget bill and a tax bill in the absence of the opposition lawmakers.

Three others were Kim Chong-ho, chairman of the Budget Settlement Committee; Yu Sang-ho, chairman of the Legislative-Judiciary Committee and Im Tu-pin, a ranking member of the committee.

The questioning came one day after the ruling and opposition parties agreed Sunday to settle the issue on the violence through mutual efforts.

Under the agreement, the opposition party called off a parliamentary sit-in and allowed the 17 lawmakers to "voluntarily" appear before prosecutors.

The seven include Vice Floor Leader Sin Sun-pom, 52, and Kim Young-pae, 54, chief of the training institute.

The other five are Reps Chang Ki-uk, 42; Kim Tae-yong, 52; Kim Tong-chu, 42; Kim Chung-kil, 40; and Yi Chol, 37.

The seven arrived at an annex hall of the Prosecutor General's Office in Sam-chong-dong near the Kyongbok Palace between 11:10 a.m. and 1:45 p.m. The four DJP members were questioned at the same place later in the day.

The opposition parliamentarians were learned to have denied many of the charges that they either roughed up DJP members or destroyed windows and other furniture in the Assembly.

Leaving the prosecution annex following the questioning, Rep Kim Yong-pae told reporters the prosecutors were polite and courteous. He said he denied before the investigators the allegation that he broke windows of the parliamentary building.

Rep Sin Sun-pom also said he told the prosecutors that he has never used violence nor damaged furniture.

The opposition party lawmakers had ignored summonses sent repeatedly to them earlier by police of the prosecution.

Finally, the prosecution acquired court warrants last week to "forcibly" escort them before investigators. This prompted the opposition lawmakers to start a sit-in at the National Assembly for three days until Sunday.

A senior prosecutor said the prosecution will also conduct a similar questioning of five DJP officials against whom the opposition party filed a formal complaint last Friday.

Chong Ku-yong, chief of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, said the prosecution will decide on whether or not to indict any of the 17 lawmakers, depending on the outcome of the ongoing probe into the case.

"Any such decision will be made by prosecutors regardless of the compromise reached between the two rival parties," Chong said.

But he quickly added that the prosecution will respect the "spirit" of the bipartisan compromise in handling the case.

The senior prosecutor said the prosecution will handle the case involving the five DJP officials in the equal manner.

They include National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol and Yi Se-ki, the ruling party's floor leader.

Prosecutor Chong said the five will be summoned to the prosecution annex where the seven opposition party lawmakers were questioned yesterday.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY OBSERVES RECENT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

SK140022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Merit of Political Dialogue"]

[Text] Since the very beginning of the new year, the political theater has been overcast with various divisive issues and ominous developments, including the lingering aftermath of the unilateral parliamentary passage of the 1986 budget bill by the ruling party alone six weeks ago.

One touchy development over the weekend was a sit-in staged by lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party at the National Assembly building to protest--and obviously to avoid the execution of--the court warrants for arraignment the prosecution had obtained to question several of them for their alleged violence that ensued the budget bill's passing.

In this connection, it is a great relief to witness that the potentially explosive situation involving the sit-in was eased by a breakthrough forged by strenuous negotiations between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition group.

According to the bipartisan agreement, seven opposition lawmakers at issue voluntarily complied with the prosecution probe yesterday, while a few DJP members recently charged by the NDP for their role in the blitzkrieg passage of the budget bill would also undergo prosecution questioning in the same manner.

What will be the final results of the prosecution probe is yet to be seen, particularly whether any of the oppositionists will be indicted on charges of violence. But, the political accord prescribes that floor leaders of the two parties, along with the Assembly speaker, make continued efforts to bring about a reasonable settlement.

Upon observing the turn of events, one is inclined to call for greater political capability on the part of the rival parties, in light of the desirability that an issue like the recent squabble [words indistinct] it had touched off.

Of course, there is no denying what steps must be taken to uphold law and order in society, uprooting violence of all kinds, regardless of motivation.

But then, the outstanding issue involving the budget bill may well be seen as a politically charged or politically oriented case, that could have been tackled in the political dimension. Such a political approach, though belatedly taken by the two parties following the sit-in, might have minimized the squabble in the midst of the already precarious political situation the nation faces.

The latest incident should have given a precious lesson to opposition politicians about their behaviors, both in and out of the parliament. At the same time, it underlines once again the vital merit and need of political dialogue, which is essential in managing the national politics laden with numerous sensitive issues and in realizing a sound political development.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP TO BRING SUIT AGAINST FOUR ASSEMBLY LEADERS

SK100045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 86 p 1.

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided yesterday to bring a suit against four National Assembly leaders for their "interference with NDP lawmakers in the performance of their duties by a deceptive scheme."

The four parliamentary leaders are Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol, Finance Committee Chairman Kim Yong-tae and Special Budget-Settlement Committee Chairman Kim Chong-ho. All of them belong to the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Earlier, the party resolved to accuse five, including Yi Se-ki, DJP floor leader, but excluded Yi at the recommendation of party floor leader Kim Tong-yong in order to "secure a channel for dialogues between the two parties."

The four had played a major role for the unilateral passage of this year's budget bill by the ruling Democratic Justice Party on 2 December.

At that time, the NDP were all out to deter the House passage of the bill, staging a sit-in at the Assembly.

The NDP's decision to make a complaint against them is to counter the prosecution's determination to interrogate 17 NDP lawmakers who are suspected of having committed violence in order to deter the DJP's solo action on the budget bill.

The prosecution issued summonses against the NDP lawmakers early this week for the second time, demanding that they appear for the prosecution Friday (today).

The party decision was made in an emergency meeting of party President Yi Min-u and five vice presidents at the party headquarters to discuss how to cope with the second summonses.

The party leaders had heated arguments with each other over whether or not the party lawmakers should comply with the summonses.

Party head Yi said, "Some of the 17 lawmakers claim that they will be taken forcibly to the prosecution instead of going to the prosecution voluntarily as demanded...."

However, Rep Kim Su-han, a non-mainstreamer opposing Yi's leadership, claimed, "The right attitude of a political party is to comply with the summons in an open and aboveboard manner."

"All 17 lawmakers should go to the prosecution, led by the floor leader," he said.

Rep No Sung-hwan, one of the 17 lawmakers, argued, "It would be better if we were taken to the prosecution. Why should we be trampled down by them (the government and the ruling party)?"

As no conclusion was found in the debate, party head Yi decided to discuss the issue.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NO TAE-U SAID WILLING TO MEET KIM YONG-SAM

SK090122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that he is willing to meet Kim Yong-sam after the opposition leader enters the New Korea Democratic Party.

The DJP chairman told reporters, "I may have official and unofficial contacts with Mr Kim as well as with the NDP President (Yi Min-u)."

Kim, who has virtually controlled the major opposition party from behind, was learned to have decided to enter the NDP sometime next week with the title of "standing advisor."

It is the first time that a DJP leader has expressed his willingness to meet Kim, who also co-chairs the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with Kim Tae-chung.

The two Kims had been invited at a NDP national convention last August to enter the main opposition party as "standing advisors."

The DJP chairman, second in command in the ruling party, said Kim Yong-sam may take part in party-to-party dialogues as we also have standing advisors."

No made it clear that key party officers will not be reshuffled for the time being. He recalled that less than a year has passed since the last party reshuffle after the general elections last February.

He also commented on the defection of a dozen lawmakers from the NDP that the possible formation of another political party would "pose no problem as a multiple-party system has been pursued" in the Fifth Republic.

He went on to say that it turned out to be "dangerous for the NDP to have grown into such a large opposition party so hurriedly."

He was referring to the NDP's recruitment of a large number of lawmakers from the Democratic Korea Party following the general elections in February.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES OPPOSITION PARTY'S EXTREME TACTIC

SK090105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Political Development"]

[Text] Indisputedly, political stability is essential to realizing what oppositionists tend to call "democratization." This premise is especially true of the nation whose territory remains divided in the palpable vestige of the cold war era.

Because of this unique reality, one needs to establish righteous perception of democratic politics tailored for our survival. Many of our past political errors have been ascribed to the misconcepts of democratic politics.

The essence of democratic politics, it goes without saying, is conciliation and harmony but not "struggle," as so called by some radical politicians. The latter approach is only bound to push politics to the extremes in a vicious cycle.

However good the motive may be, such an extremist approach is apt to spoin democracy itself. The end can't justify the means in a genuine democratic conception. Unfortunately, however, undemocratic behaviors have been made in the name of upholding the cause of democracy.

Such an absurdity is largely responsible for having kept our country's expressed by President Chon Tu-hwan, who sees our country's politics still remaining in the relative backwardness.

No doubt, Korea is making steady progress in the economic, military and diplomatic segments and the like towards the threshold of advanced countries. Seeing such progress, it is natural for us to desire to see politics also catch up with the other aspects.

Primarily, of course, politicians are responsible for that task. Needless to say, politics must serve the means of bettering the people's lives. With this in mind, we can't but regret that opposition lawmakers boycotted the final phase of the latest National Assembly session, acting on bills urgent for the people's livelihood, just because they could not obtain their political gains on the floor. It followed a series of violent acts [words indistinct]. By doing so, they ignored the parliamentary system itself--a system

of honoring the majority rule and compromise---under which they were elected to the Assembly.

They are threatening to get politics out of the parliament to push ahead with their bid to change the Constitution. We wonder for what they are going to resort to that extremist tactic.

In retrospect, the political troubles largely resulted from the attempts to prolong the rein of power. The present Constitution, therefore, accentuates among others a peaceful transfer of power in 1988.

We can't obtain all at once. We must achieve first what is considered most important: the way of developing the cause of democracy in a realistic manner.

Now, the nation can't afford to allow its politics to lag behind. Instead, politics should consist of the mature means of propping up our contemporary tasks on the basis of political stability and popular harmony.

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CSO: 4100/072

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON BRIEFED BY SEOUL MAYOR ON FUTURE EXPANSION PROJECTS

SK260115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Eight city expressways are to be constructed in Seoul to ease the traffic congestion in downtown districts and to help achieve balanced development in the suburban areas.

In a report to President Chon Tu-hwan on the policy of the capital city for this year yesterday, Seoul Mayor Yum Po-hyon also said that city projects would be focused on developing three special zones and 13 key districts for the harmonious urban expansion.

The eight city expressways will be 25.5 kilometers between Haengju Bridge and Sanggye-dong via Kupabal and Ui-dong; 25 kilometers between Songsan Bridge and Toegoewon via Sekomjong; 19.5 kilometers between Songsu Bridge and Uijongbu; 6.5 kilometers between Songdong Bridge and Hawolgok-dong; and 8.5 kilometers between Hongun-dong and Suhmung.

The three others will be 36.5 kilometers between Haeju Fortress and Walker Hill; 59 kilometers between Haengju Bridge and Sanggye-dong via Kaepo-dong; and 8.5 kilometers between Chongdam-dong and Segok-dong.

Yum reported that feasibility studies would be conducted for the city expressways this year and blueprints would be worked out for four of the eight.

He also reported that the present "school districts" would be reorganized to lift the present ban on the attending of students residing south of the Han River at secondary schools situated north of the river and that of students on the north of the river at schools in the south.

According to the mayor's report, Yiido and Yongdongpo districts would be extensively developed into financial and industrial zones; the Chamsil area into sports, marketing and business zones; and the Yongdong area into judicial, entertainment and business zones.

The 13 districts for balanced development will be Shinchon, Chongnyangni, Miari, Yonshin, Susaek, Mangu, Kui, Chonho, Kaepo, Kwachon, Bongchon, Orgu and Hwagok.

Yun said that all preparatory works for the Asiad would be finished by August to welcome some 11,900 athletes and officials from 36 countries and foreign tourists expected to number approximately 160,000 at that time.

The Asiad is slated for Sept. 20-Oct. 5, during which the Asian athletes will fight to catch 269 gold medals. Most of the sports events are to be held in Seoul.

The sports facilities, including four gymnasiums now under construction in southeastern Seoul, would be built at the latest by the end of April, the mayor revealed. In addition, the renovation projects of the existing fields and gyms will also be done before May.

He reported that a total of 22,000 rooms--12,600 rooms at the tourist hotels, 9,100 rooms at the first-class inns and 300 rooms at private houses--will be reserved for the Asiad participants.

There will be no serious problems in hosting the Asian sports festival, he disclosed, adding that a public campaign would be actively launched to help citizens positively participate in preparing the forthcoming games.

According to the mayor's report, the city is prepared to effectively introduce the traditional heritage of the capital city, including the presentation of centuries-old folk music and dances, to the foreign visitors by staging cultural events on the occasion of staging the Asiad.

A total of 10 billion won is to be raised for the "Literature and arts promotion fund" beginning this year through 1990. Nine billion won is to be secured with the city money and the remaining 1 billion won with donations.

Yum said that as much as 27.1 billion won is to be invested in the projects to restore the historical sites, mainly relics and structures dating back to the time of ancient kingdoms.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NKDP LAWMAKER'S PRACTICE SUSPENDED--The Ministry of Justice yesterday suspended Rep. Chang Ki-u of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) from practicing law as a lawyer. Rep. Chang is one of the seven NKDP lawmakers indicted recently on charges of violence at the National Assembly hall early in December over the passage of the 1986 national budget bill. The ministry said the action was taken at the suggestion of the prosecution and in accordance with Article 15 of the Lawyers' Law. Under the law, the minister of justice is empowered to suspend a lawyer from practicing law, in case he is criminally indicted, until the case has been legally settled. Accordingly, Chang will no longer be able to serve as a lawyer for about 60 legal cases he has been handling, including some cases involving student demonstrators. Chang is the second NKDP lawmaker-lawyer to be given this legal sanction. The ministry imposed the same restrictions on Rep. Pak Chan-chong after he was indicted for his involvement in an illegal rally in front of Korea University last September. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jan 86 p 8 SK] /6662

YI MIN-U URGED 'TO BREAK' KIM'S INFLUENCE--The bosses of two minor factions of the opposition NKDP urged party president Yi Min-u yesterday to break away from the influence of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. During a luncheon meeting, Yi Chol-sung said to the party leader, "If the party is to avoid further drift, you should grow out of the influence of the two Kims." Calling for the promotion of intraparty democracy, the minor faction leader also demanded that "right people be put in right posts." Sin Tu-hwan, boss of another minor faction, asserted that the party should be "careful and prudent" in working out a countermeasure for the ruling party's proposal for a three-year moratorium on political confrontation. Sin, doubting the wisdom of "recklessly" mounting a signature-collection drive for constitutional revision, challenged Yi and the two Kims to spearhead the drive, "if the party should launch it." In reply, the party leader retorted, "You are always complaining that nonmainstreamers are not properly treated." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jan 86 p 4 SK] /6662

YONSEI CLOSES CAMPUS TO PREVENT RALLY--Yonsei University yesterday closed its campus against the entry of students in a measure to block them from holding the so-called "Paekyang Camp" scheduled for the day. School authorities disapproved the student rally on the ground that the event might be used by activist students as an opportunity to demonstrate. Meanwhile, some 300 students of Seoul National University staged an on-campus protest rally Wednesday at the school opposed the planning of a student meeting called "Democratic

Plaza" on Monday. The SNU students also demanded that democratic forces in the nation set up a national organization to campaign for the abolition of the current Constitution. The protesters vowed that they will hold the "Democratic Plaza" on campus in defiance of the opposition by school authorities. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jan 86 p 8 SK] /6662

TRIAL RESUMED FOR LAWMAKERS, RALLIERS--The trial session for two opposition lawmakers and five other defendants charged with having staged illegal rallies Sept. 6 in front of Korea University was resumed at the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday. The trial was largely devoted to the prosecution's questioning of Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong of the New Korea Democratic Party and five other party members. The next trial was set for Feb. 20. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jan 86 p 8 SK] /6662

TRIAL RESUMED FOR CULTURAL CENTER OCCUPIERS--An appellate court trial for 19 defendants involved in the seizure of the USIS library last May was resumed in Seoul yesterday. Defense lawyers demanded that the presiding panel of judges request the presence of four persons for testimonies to help determine the motive of the occupation of the U.S. facility for three days. The four included Thomas P.H. Dunlop, political affairs counsellor at the U.S. Embassy; Song Kon-ho, a senior journalist and Rev. Kim Song-yong of a Catholic church. However, the panel decided to only summon Song to give testimonies during the next trial set for Jan. 28. The defendants included Ham Un-kyong, 21, former chairman of Seoul National University's Sammintu (Sammin Struggle Committee) and Kim Min-sok, 21, a senior of the SNU and former chairman of the school's student council. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jan 86 p 8 SK] /6662

NKDP SIGNATURE DRIVE--Seoul, Jan 22 (OANA-YONHAP)--The Seoul Prosecutor's Office plans to punish those involved in the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's proposed signature campaign if their activities violate the present laws. The NKDP plans to launch a nationwide signature campaign soon in order to get public support for its demand that the constitution be revised. A prosecution official said Wednesday that any activities judged to be seriously harmful to the maintenance of law and order will be punished according to the relevant laws. The activities that would be subject to punishment would include holding unauthorized assemblies, without permission, making inflammatory remarks and putting up posters, according to the official. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1055 GMT 22 Jan 86 SK] /6662

ARREST WARRANT FOR STUDENT RALLIER--The arrest warrant sought against a university student for his role in a street demonstration was rejected yesterday. Judge So Myong-su of the Seoul District Criminal Court said while rejecting the warrant that there were no clear signs that the student had received any ideology-related education and he has also never been punished for taking part in any demonstrations in the past. It is quite unusual that an arrest warrant sought against a student demonstrator has been turned down. Myong Han-sok, 21, a sophomore majoring in economics at Seoul National University (SNU), was apprehended by police last Friday afternoon when he took part in a demonstration near the Namdaemun Market in Seoul with some 50 other students.

Judge Son said that the student took part in the demonstration rather passively and he held a placard constructed by other students. "There is no need to place him under detention for questioning. The warrant was rejected to respect human rights." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 86 p 8 SK] /6662

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY--Seoul, 14 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday appointed Kim Yong-kap, former director of Planning Coordination Bureau, of the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP), as presidential senior secretary for civil affairs. He succeeds Yi Hak-pong, who was named second ANSP deputy director last Wednesday. Kim, 50, has worked for the ANSP since the inauguration of Korea's fifth republic in 1981. He graduated from the Korea Military Academy and studied at Berkeley University in California. [Text] [Seoul HONHAP in English 0755 GMT 14 Jan 86 SK] /9274

FORMER AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA--Seoul, 16 Jan (YONHAP)--Former Ambassador to Austria Kim Hyong-kun Thursday retired from diplomatic service, the Foreign Ministry said. Kim, 55, had been reassigned to the ministry last year as an ambassador-at-large. Kim served as consul general in Houston, Texas, in 1976, and ambassador to Burma in 1979. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 16 Jan 86 SK] /9274

NKDP'S 'MASS REVOLUTION'--On 18 January Kim Yong-sam invited some 60 lawmakers of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], including its president Yi Min-u, to a breakfast at a hotel in Seoul in an effort for preparations for his joining in the NKDP. At the breakfast meeting Kim Yong-sam reiterated his remarks made while in a foreign country in the past that "the people should be allowed to have the freedom to freely debate the Constitution at any time and any place. If democratic reforms, including constitutional revision for direct presidential election system, fail to be achieved before 1988, a mass revolution will take place." Commenting on the first anniversary of the founding of the NKDP, Kim Yong-sam stressed: It cannot be said that the NKDP has struggled well the past year. However, the party should gallantly struggle with courage and unity no matter what difficulties it may face in the future. [From the "Central Tower" Column] [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 Jan 86 p 2 SK] /6662

CSO: 4107/075

S.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ANTICRIME POLICE TASK-FORCE SQUADS TO BE INAUGURATED

SK180020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] A police task-force squad, similar to the U.S. SWAT (special weapons and tactics), will be inaugurated this year, which aims at specializing in tackling violent crimes in big cities.

The National Police Headquarters (NPH) announced yesterday that the task force squad manned by some 2,000 black-belt holders of martial arts will be dispatched to eight big cities in May.

Among 12 police companies of the squad, five companies will be posted in Seoul and the remaining seven companies will be dispatched to each of even big cities such as Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Taejon and Masan.

The members of the special task-force squad will undergo special training to cope with such violent crimes involving firearms and explosives.

The 2,000 will be selected among 4,300 policemen which will be recruited during this year. The special squads which will be put under direct control of city and provincial police chiefs are not to be mobilized for quelling down campus disturbances.

Announcing the inauguration of the Korean version of SWAT, Home Minister Chong Sok-mo said that a drastic change was done to the overall police organization in order to enhance work efficiency and the morale of policemen.

Without an expansion of man forces and the actual promotion of ranks, the status of ranking police officers will be enhanced with promotions from section chief to division chief and from division chief to bureau chief.

In an effort to prepare for possible terrorist attempts during this year's Asian Games and '88 Olympics, the foreign affairs division of the NPH came to belong to the information bureau so that its anti-espionage and information-gathering functions may be strengthened.

While shrinking manpower and organization in the central headquarters of the national police, the NPH strengthened functions and manpower of police stations and satellite-stations performing practical jobs.

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CSO: 4100/074

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EXPANDED INVESTMENTS SOUGHT TO CREATE MORE JOBS

SK140038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said yesterday the government will expand investments in agricultural and industrial development projects and manufacturing businesses this year to create more job opportunities.

Kim, who also serves as minister of economic planning, said the government will reduce spending for such public works as the construction of dams and highways.

The deputy prime minister was outlining the direction of national economic management for 1986 in a policy coordination meeting with the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The government, he said, will encourage private business to refrain from drastically raising the salaries of their employees this year to cooperate in the price stabilization efforts.

Kim stated that efforts will be made to help improve the operation of agricultural and fisheries cooperatives in which farmers and fishers take part.

Minister of Finance Chong In-yong said the government will study the wisdom of connecting each bank branch with a small- and medium-sized business to boost financial support to small businesses.

Minister of Construction Yi Kyu-hyo said the government will try to create what he called provincial economic centers in a bid to ease the over population in Seoul.

In the policy coordination session, the ruling party called for greater cooperation between the government and the party in the formulation and execution of major policies.

The majority party also urged the government to fully reflect the people's opinions in carrying out major policies.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

REPORT SAYS ROK ECONOMY 'STEADILY' RECOVERING

SK110629 Seoul YONHAP in English 0451 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, 11 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean economy has recovered steadily over the past few months, due to rising demand both at home and abroad, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) reported Saturday.

The leading composite index (CI)--the major barometer for the business climate two or three months in advance--registered a healthy 1.4 percent rise last November. It was the third consecutive monthly gain in the leading CI, following a 0.7 percent rise in October and an 0.8 percent increase in September, an EPB official said.

The coincident CI, which reflects current business conditions, rose by 0.5 percent in November, underlining the fact that the economy is growing steadily, the official said.

Korea's exports in November totaled 3.07 billion U.S. dollars, up 22.9 percent from November 1984.

In the first 11 months of 1985, Korea's exports reached 26.468 billion dollars, an increase of 0.8 percent from the corresponding period of 1984.

Industrial production rose by 6.0 percent in November from a year ago, due mainly to brisk exports, according to the EPB. In addition, the production of video tape recorders increased by a whopping 393 percent during the cited period.

Construction permits rose by 9.3 percent in November from the same month of 1984, the EPB official said.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK DECIDES TO SET UP ECONOMIC COUNCIL

SK100335 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, 10 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to set up a permanent economic council comprising officials and private citizens, in an effort to bring public opinion to bear in the economic policy-making process, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) announced Friday.

The new council will be composed of representatives from various circles of Korean society--conglomerate businesses, small- and medium-sized business, scholars, journalists and consumers, according to the EPB.

Through the council, the Korean Government will try to incorporate public opinion about the government's economic policy and the policies of business circles by establishing a climate conducive to direct and candid discussions by economic policy makers and businessmen concerning economy, an EPB official said.

Taiwan and Singapore have already set up the similar economic councils, which have operated effectively, the source said.

The Korean Government may hold a joint press conference with all the economic ministers, including Kim Man-che, the newly appointed deputy prime minister and economic planning minister, around 20 January.

In the press conference, the government plans to call on the people to show active response to government's economic policies and to keep the people well informed on the future course of the government's economic policy, the official said.

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CSO: 4100/072

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW DEPUTY PREMIER'S ECONOMIC POLICY

Minister's New Year Comments

SK250042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Shift in Economic Policy"]

[Text] New Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che has expressed an optimistic prospect that this year's national economy would register a substantial growth without any inflation, in his first formal press conference as chief economic minister.

In particular, he stressed steps to encourage increased facility investments in small- and medium-sized manufacturing industries, in a stepped-up policy to create more jobs.

Notable in his press remarks was that the government would push ahead with the industrial restructuring and business rationalization programs for insolvent firms and stagnant or problem-ridden industries such as overseas construction, shipping, textile and plywood.

It is quite appropriate that the government has adopted a positive approach to providing more jobs, in a shift from the previous "makeshift" policy steps largely concentrated on government-funded infrastructural projects. Noteworthy in this respect is Kim's policy guideline to shelve non-urgent infrastructural projects, including the construction of dams, highways and mammoth buildings, until after 1988.

However, such restrictive steps should not be applied to urgent agricultural projects and essential infrastructural facilities.

While detailed and comprehensive measures are needed to invigorated investment in small and medium manufacturing industries, the most important thing is to improve the private investment environment as a whole, let alone increase financial supports.

As for the monetary policy, the minister accented the need for a flexible monetary operation without overly sticking to any indicative targets.

It is indeed unavoidable to realign and consolidate insolvent businesses in the process of industrial restructuring required for industrial efficiency so as to survive international competition.

Yet, caution is due against underestimating the place of such labor-intensive light industries as textile and plywood, only because they are presently in a business slowdown.

As a developing country, the nation should continue to develop not only sophisticated heavy-chemical industrial sectors but also light industries with high potentials in maintaining international competitiveness through technical and facility renovations.

Minister Holds News Conference

SK230733 Seoul YONHAP in English 0601 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che said Thursday he will push ahead with plans to reorganize the industrial structure to liquidate some industries that are losing their competitive edge and to foster industries with bright prospects for the future.

In his first news conference since taking office, Kim said his ministry will support the development of electronics, automobile and high-tech industries.

The deputy prime minister said some industries, including overseas construction and shipping, now face problems and that the textile, footwear and plywood industries are using outdated facilities and technologies.

The EPB will focus its investment activities on promoting the manufacturing industry and will not make new investments in expressways, large dam projects or electric power generating equipment until 1988, Kim said.

If the international price of oil falls sharply, he said, the ministry will reduce the domestic price of oil, thereby contributing to cuts in the prices of industrial products. The ministry would hike tariffs by 2 percent, however.

Kim said that Korea and the United States will ultimately have to resolve their bilateral trade friction on a reciprocal basis, even though a misunderstanding has emerged that Korea has made many concessions in its market liberalization policy.

The deputy prime minister predicted that the government will continue to implement its price stabilization policy for the next five years, and that Korea will achieve its goal for this year of balancing its international payments. He also said the EPB has no intention of readjusting interest rates for the time being.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY DISCUSSES 1986 ECONOMIC TASKS

SK220110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Economic Policy Direction"]

[Text] The Economic Planning Board has confirmed this year's major economic policy direction toward cushioning unemployment, seeking price stabilization and improving the international balance of payments.

In its overall economic blueprint for 1986, reported Monday to President Chon Tu-hwan, the EPB elaborated on the economic policy goals of lowering the nation's unemployment rate to 4 percent by attaining a 7 percent GNP growth and of holding down the annual price hike rate to 2-3 percent.

Particularly notable was the board's report on the draft of the sixth five-year economic and social development plan, which will be implemented beginning next year.

As pointed out earlier in this column, this year's overriding economic tasks should be the attainment of an optimum economic growth and the easing of unemployment problems by creating more jobs.

In general, the national economy has not yet recouped from the business slowdown, though exports recovered slightly during the latter part of last year. Accordingly, employment opportunities have been on a steady decline since a growing number of workers returned home from overseas construction sites, along with an increase in the economically active population by more than 400,000 per annum.

The setting of this year's goals was no doubt based on the assumption that the international environment develop as policy planners anticipated. Consequently, it should be questioned whether the government has prepared any astute remedial back-up plans in the case that an unexpectedly adverse situation takes place.

One vital issue will be whether domestic savings can be increased to the projected level, although authorities concerned have renewed the call for maintaining incentives for savings in future adjustments of interest rates, while precluding ground for speculation in real estate and unproductive sectors.

Another issue is how well to stabilize prices by effectively controlling money supply or liquidity.

With regard to improving the trade balance by overcoming mounting trade barriers, doubled efforts are needed to increase our net export earning rate by upgrading the quality of exports.

Also required is the concerted support of promising small-medium manufacturing firms and venture industries, as well as enlightened administrative guidance in stepping up labor-management cooperation, along with drives to rationalize business management.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO REORGANIZE ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD

SK210140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The government plans to reorganize the Economic Planning Board (EPB), disbanding the secretariat of the board's Interational Economic Policy Council (IEPC) and inaugurating a new international economic cooperation office.

The secretariat, led by secretary general Kim Ki-hwan, has served the government's negotiating body for international economic affairs.

The functions and manpower of the secretariat will be absorbed into the new office. It will aid the deputy prime minister who serves concurrently as IEPC chairman, in the external economic policymaking process, a board official said yesterday.

The reorganization of the EPB will not change the role of the IEPC as a major external economic policymaking organ. The IEPC will continue to comprise economic ministers, but it will enable pertinent ministries to conduct independent negotiations with foreign countries the official said.

In future negotiations with the United States over bilateral economic issues, the Ministry of Trade and Industry will deal exclusively with trade issues, and the Ministry of Finance will handle insurance issues independently.

The matter of protecting foreign patents on chemical materials will be assigned to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Science and Technology, while the protection of foreign copyrights and trade of farm products will be handled by the Ministry of Culture and Information and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, respectively, the official said.

Secretary General Kim will remain at the EPB in the capacity of an ambassador for external economic affairs and will continue to participate in major external economic policy decisions, the official said.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

EPB SEEKS PUMP-PRIMING MEASURE FOR 7 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH

SK210135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Economic Planning Board (EPB), in close cooperation with other economy-related ministries, will take a variety of pump-priming measures to attain a 7 percent economic growth and a balance on the current account this year, while curbing the inflation rate below 3 percent on a wholesale prices basis, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-chae said yesterday.

Briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on the EPB's new year plans, Kim said a 7 percent growth in the gross national product (GNP) is essential for improving the ever worsening employment situation.

"The EPB will be flexible in taking pump-priming measures based on development of business situation," Kim said.

While providing short- and long-term manpower development plans, the EPB will go ahead with its projects designed to hasten industrial restructuring in such a way as to strengthen the international competitiveness of the Korean industries, Kim said.

Measures to that effect include liquidation of debt-ridden enterprises, intensive fostering of such industries as electronics and machinery whose business prospects are bright, expanding banking supports for facility investments, removal of administrative red tape hampering active inauguration of small businesses, and steps to spur R&D investments.

Kim said facility investments on the part of private businesses this year are expected to total more than 1 trillion won, compared with last year's 400 billion won.

"In an effort to spur facility investments, the government is considering extending tax benefits to companies continuously making facility investments under the temporary tax sheltering measure which would otherwise be discontinued after the end of June this year," Kim said.

The ratio of R&D investments against GNP will be raised to 2 percent this year from last year's 1.7 percent.

Among the measures to facilitate R&D investments are expansion of tax breaks on retained earnings reserved for R&D investments, now applied only to small businesses, to big enterprises, strong push for the enactment of a law designed to support venture capital companies, and government's active purchase of local high-tech products.

Active job switch training and the introduction of a comprehensive job information network will maintain the jobless rate at 4 percent this year, Kim said.

Noting that there are a variety of factors undermining the nation's hard-won price stability, Kim also said the EPB will exert its best efforts to curb the wholesale price increase rate at 2-3 percent this year.

Measures to that effect include maximum curb of rises in charges for public utility, prices of manufactured goods and farming products through improvement of business management and marketing channels for farming products, plus continued actions against real estate speculation.

While improving international competitiveness of Korean industries to help attain this year's export goal set at \$33 billion on a customs clearance basis, the EPB will introduce measures to encourage Korean manufacturers to buy more locally produced machinery, in an effort to attain the balanced current account.

The EPB expects the figure on the current account of the nation's international transactions would range from a \$300 million surplus to a \$300 million deficit this year.

Measures for defending the nation's balance of payments position also include pan-national frugality campaign and the elevation of domestic savings ratio to 29 percent this year from 28.1 percent last year.

With that level of domestic savings, Kim said, "Local fund will be responsible for 97.7 percent of the total investments this year, compared with last year's 94.6 percent." The ratio of total investments against GNP will increase 29.8 percent this year from 29.7 percent last year, he added.

While finalizing a blueprint for the national pension system by the end of June, the EPB will introduce various measures for social welfare, including medical care for more needy people and construction of more rental apartments, Kim said.

Policy measures planned by the EPB include:

- Introduction of antidumping tariff system applied to foreign goods that are imported at unfair prices.

- Realignment of college enrollment quota in a way so as to increase that for engineering department, while decreasing quota for liberal arts and science departments.

--Extension of tuition supports to all students attending middle schools in islands and mountainous areas, and

--Emancipating enterprises from non-tax burdens such as contribution and subsidies to social organizations.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON CALLS FOR FLEXIBLE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

SK210128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan directed the economic policy planner yesterday to manage this year's economic projects in a more flexible way, fit to meet the changes of internal and external circumstances.

Chon predicted that the international situation this year may take a change, favorable to the development of the country's economy, citing the decline in the price of crude oil and the high value of Japanese currency (yen).

"We should make the most of these circumstances as good opportunity to improve the structure of our economy including the balance of international payment posture," he said emphatically.

Chon also called for the expansion of employment through increasing investment in the manufacturing industry.

Receiving a New Year briefing on the direction of economic policy from Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che at Chongwadae, President Chon emphasized that 1986 should be the year to lay a solid foundation for the fully self-reliant economic growth.

The Economic Planning Board (EPB) is the first administrative organ among a total of 28 ministry-level agencies to brief the chief executive on major policies to be pursued this year.

The EPB was told to continue to carry out various anti-speculation programs concerning land transactions as originally planned so as to curb the recurrence of speculative dealing in real estate.

He laid to rest speculation that the restrictive measures on land transactions will be eased for the economic invigoration.

He noted that the recurrence of speculative dealing in real estate may give rise to the collapse of a firm foundation for price stability, for which the nation has labored the past years.

President Chon then asked for the perk-up of provincial economy and balanced development between the regions.

Along this line, various systems and procedures need to be streamlined to facilitate the investment in the development of such social infrastructures as road construction and irrigation systems, Chon said.

The President then asked for combined efforts by all people to increase a rate of saving to the level of 30 percent this year.

Other instructions Chon handed down to the EPS included the full control of various unfair transactions by large enterprises, strength of economic education, and effective compiling of various statistics.

Chon later received a policy briefing from Kim Man-ki, director of the Office of Supply and told him to improve various systems for the survey of property.

The office was also told to preferentially purchase better quality goods recommended by the Administration of Industrial Advancement.

The President also instructed the office to thoroughly conduct a system enabling it to announce its purchase programs in advance to the relevant organs.

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CSO: 4100/074

7 February 1986

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

OIL PRICE REDUCTIONS--Seoul, Jan 23 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government anticipating a further decline in international crude oil prices, is working on measures to reduce the domestic price of oil, the Energy and Resources Ministry reported Thursday. The ministry predicted that international prices will fall by about 3 U.S. dollars per barrel. It does not plan to reduce the domestic price until April, at the earliest, however. Unlike past reductions, the ministry plans to pass on at least 50 percent of the international price cut to the domestic price. The ministry plans to set a scale for the domestic price cut after consulting the Economic Planning Board and the Finance Ministry about raising the tariff rate and readjusting the petroleum fund fee paid by importers of crude oil. Korea, which produces no oil, imported 198 million barrels worth 5.3 billion U.S. dollars last year. It bought 30 percent of its crude last year on spot markets. The ministry has decided not to buy North Sea oil, whose price recently fell below 20 dollars per barrel, due to high shipping costs and a long-term supply contract that Korea signed with Saudi Arabia. The planned domestic price cut in April is expected to have considerable influence over the prices of petrochemical and other industrial products. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 23 Jan 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COUNTRY MAY DELAY UNITED FLIGHTS UNTIL U.S. IMPLEMENTS ACCORD

SK250800 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Transportation is considering delaying United Airline's flights to Seoul until the U.S. side shows concrete signs of implementing the 1980 bilateral aviation memorandum, officials said yesterday.

Last December, the ministry proposed to the U.S. Administration that both countries hold negotiations sometime next month to resolve differences about the memorandum. So far, however, Washington has made no response to the proposal, the officials said.

They said it is "not desirable" for the country to rush in granting landing rights to the United, the biggest U.S. carrier, since the United States shows no signs of implementing the agreement of the note which would provide Korean Air, the nation's sole flag-carrier, with the right to serve Chicago. United, which had bought Pacific routes of the Pan American World Airways, filed an application last month with the Transportation Ministry, seeking to commence flights to Seoul from Tokyo on March 4.

The officials pointed out that the Japanese Government has, to date, refused to grant landing rights to United while demanding an overhaul of the U.S.-Japan aviation accord. Japanese officials, according to wire dispatches, claim that the pact is in disfavor of their country.

Korean officials assert that the Korea-U.S. aviation accord needs revamping because it is more "disadvantageous" to Seoul than the U.S.-Japan pact.

They noted that Korean Air is unable to gain access to Chicago, while Japan Air Line passenger jets fly to the American city, the center of air travel in the United States.

Ministry officials said it is not clear whether the U.S. side will accept the Seoul proposal. "Even though talks are held," an official said, "doubt if they would show any sincerity with regard to the memorandum."

He invited attention to the fact that American officials have recently proposed to negotiate a "new" aviation memorandum, while calling for revoking the one signed in 1980.

The official said Seoul has no option but to take "self-defense" to shield the nation's sole flag carrier from inroads from the biggest U.S. carrier. He suggested that the ministry is actively weighing the possibility of delaying its approval of the United Airline's Seoul flights until the U.S. side shows "concrete signs" of putting the bilateral memorandum into effect.

Under the 1980 note, the U.S. side had an option to build a new cargo facility at Kimpo. But Korean officials have claimed the Korean side began building the facility as the American side would not take the option. Instead, the U.S. side has put forth a string of "unreasonable demands" which could hardly be accepted by Seoul, the officials have said.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

1986 FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS NONALIGNED, THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

Chon Urges Improved Ties

SK230223 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday called on the Foreign Ministry to step up its diplomatic efforts this year in order to promote relations with Third World and Communist countries.

He pointed out that improving diplomatic ties with non-aligned and communist nations would contribute greatly to the success of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul.

Chon made the remarks at a briefing concerning the direction of Korea's foreign policy in 1986.

The president directed the ministry to set its diplomatic priority this year on strengthening international trade and economic cooperation.

"History tells us that diplomatic capability has been vital to Korea's survival because the country is geographically surrounded by superpowers," Chon said.

He said that Korea's leading figures should gain a correct perception of the changing political situations surrounding the Korean peninsula.

Chon instructed the ministry to continue to strive to cope actively with changes on the international scene.

In the briefing, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong told Chon that his ministry will give top priority in its diplomatic policy of enhancing international support for the inter-Korean dialogue.

Yi said his ministry will emphasize improving relations with communist nations, especially by enlightening them to the true nature of South Korea.

Chon Briefed on 1986 Foreign Policy

SK220404 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea will continue to emphasize building a foundation for substantial cooperation with non-aligned, Third World countries and to strengthen its relations with its traditional allies in 1986, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Wednesday.

In his new year foreign policy briefing for President Chon Tu-hwan, Yi said that Korea will expand non-political exchanges with communist bloc nations in order to improve relations with them.

Yi said that his ministry will encourage China and the Soviet Union to play "constructive" roles in easing tensions and promoting peace on the Korean peninsula, and will work out mid-term and long-term measures regarding the future of Hong Kong.

In an effort to expand international support for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, Yi said that his ministry will publicize Seoul's bid for a top-level inter-Korea meeting as well as its formula for national reconciliation and democratic reunification. At the same time, he said, the ministry will promote an international environment favorable to progress in the inter-Korean dialogue.

In addition, the Foreign Ministry plans to strengthen diplomatic support for the successful hosting of 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul, he said.

Yi said that the ministry will consolidate Korea's alliance with the United States by strengthening inter-governmental cooperation and by holding foreign ministers' conferences, annual security consultative meetings, policy planning talks, and economic consultations on a regular basis.

The Foreign Ministry will also develop a substantial cooperative relationship with Japan by expanding the friendly and cooperative atmosphere, and will strengthen Korea's ties with West European countries through invitational diplomacy, Yi said.

To promote relations with Asian-Pacific countries, Yi said the Foreign Ministry will extend positive support to the general assembly of the Pacific Basin Economic Council, which is scheduled to meet here in May, and will substantially improve cooperative relations with the Pacific and Southwestern nations.

Yi said his ministry will also participate in United Nations activities in order to pave the way for South Korea's entry into the world body.

The Foreign Ministry will also substantially strengthen relations with non-aligned, Third World countries through South-South cooperation, by managing free aid more efficiently and by expanding the free transfer of technology, Yi added.

In search of Korea's continued export growth, Yi said, the Foreign Ministry will participate actively in negotiations for the extension of the multi-fiber arrangement (MFA) and the new round of global trade talks under the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), as well as bilateral negotiations with the United States, Japan and European Community nations.

The Foreign Ministry will continue to develop new markets for Korean products in the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, Yi said.

Other highlights of South Korea's 1986 foreign policy, as outlined by Yi, are as follows:

--Expanding the emigration of Korean nationals, including investment emigration.

--Holding bilateral cultural committee meetings with Britain, India, and Japan in order to promote cultural exchanges.

--Promoting studies on China and the Soviet Union for the development of mid-term and long-term foreign policies.

--Concluding more than 20 bilateral economic and technical cooperation agreements and participating in more than 10 multilateral agreements, including international covenants on human rights and the Antarctic Treaty.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YI SE-KI TO ATTEND SIERRA LEONE INAUGURAL CEREMONY

SK221235 Seoul YONHAP in English 1220 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)--Yi Se-ki, floor leader of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), left here Wednesday afternoon for Sierra Leone, where he will attend an inaugural ceremony for President Joseph Saidu Momoh.

He will attend the ceremony in the capacity of special presidential envoy.

The inauguration will be held in Freetown on Jan. 26.

Momoh, who was elected president of Sierra Leone last October, visited Korea in October 1984 in the capacity of commander-in-chief of the Sierra Leone Army.

As part of its policy of nonalignment, Freetown maintains diplomatic relations with both Seoul and Pyongyang.

Sierra Leone has supported South Korea's diplomatic policy in international political forums, including the United Nations.

Following his eight-day trip of the West African country, Yi is scheduled to visit Senegal, where he will meet with Senegalese Government and parliamentary leaders. They are expected to discuss ways to improve relations between Seoul and Dakar.

On his way back to Korea, Yi will fly to Luxembourg and Belgium, where he will join a group of Korean lawmakers, including Kim Yong-chae, floor leader of the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP).

The Korean lawmakers will meet with European parliamentary leaders to discuss how to promote cooperative relations between the Korean and European parliaments and ways to organize a friendship association between the two parliaments.

Yi is scheduled to return home around Feb. 8.

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CSO: 4100/074

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BARBADOS--The government yesterday appointed Ambassador to Barbados Min Su-hong to be concurrently accredited to the Commonwealth of Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Kitts and Nevis, and Antigua and Barbuda. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 86 p 1 SK] /9274

PRC DONATES TIGERS TO ROK--Hong Kong (KYODO-YONHAP)--China has sent to Korea a pair of tigers in donation for use as the official mascots of the '88 Seoul Olympic Games, the Chinese daily MING BAO reported yesterday. The Hong Kong newspaper said that the donation gave rise to fresh expectation that China, which has no diplomatic relations with South Korea, has now made a firm decision to participate in the Seoul Olympic Games. A spokesman at the Korean Consulate General in this crown colony, however, rejected the report as "groundless rumor," adding that he knew nothing about the reported donation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jan 86 p 1 SK] /9274

SOCIALIST GROUP VISITS JAPAN--A socialist delegation led by Kwon Tae-pok, president of the New Socialist Party, leaves here for Tokyo today to participate in the 27th national meeting of the Japanese Research Conference on Democratic Socialism. During the meeting, the seven-member NSP delegation, including Ko Chong-kun, a standing advisor to the NSP, will visit the Democratic Socialist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party and the Socialist Democratic Union. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 86 p 1 SK] /9274

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR--Toronto, 9 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--The Canadian Government has designated Reginald Dorrett, Canadian ambassador to the Philippines, as its new ambassador to South Korea, a Canadian Foreign Ministry source said Thursday. The source said he has no idea, however, when Dorrett will arrive in Seoul to take up his new post. The Canadian ambassadorship to Korea has been vacant since Donald Campbell, the former ambassador returned to Canada in October 1985. Dorrett, a 55-year-old career diplomat, is an expert on international trade. He served as trade commissioner for the Canadian Embassy in Jakarta from 1974 to 1976 and a trade commissioner for the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo from 1976 to 1978. In 1983, after serving as assistant deputy minister of marketing policy, planning and evaluation at the External Affairs Ministry. He was appointed ambassador to the Philippines. Dorrett graduated from the

University of Saskatchewan. He and his wife have three children. [Text]
[Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 10 Jan 86 SK] /9274

URUGUAYAN PARLIAMENTARY LEADER--Seoul, 10 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday conferred an order of diplomatic service, the Kwanghwa Medal, on Antonio Marchesano Costa, president of the Uruguayan Chamber of Representatives, at Changwadae, the presidential mansion. The Uruguayan [word indistinct] leader was accompanied in the brief ceremony by Yi Chae-hyopg, speaker of the Korean National Assembly, and Yi Chae-hwan, secretary general of the National Assembly. Marchesano arrived here Wednesday for a six-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart. He is scheduled to leave Korea on 13 January. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0737 GMT 10 Jan 86 SK] /9274

U.S. DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S VISIT--Seoul, Jan. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Thursday received a courtesy call from William Sherman, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, at his office. Earlier in the day, Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok met with Sherman. They discussed recent developments on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia. Sherman arrived here Wednesday for a four-day visit. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT 23 Jan 86 SK] /6662

PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMATIC TIES--Seoul, Jan. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)--The National Assembly plans to invite some 200 lawmakers from 20 countries and to send about 130 assemblymen abroad this year to help boost diplomatic ties with foreign nations on the parliamentary level. A National Assembly spokesman said Wednesday foreign legislators will be invited from seven countries in Asia, eight in Europe, three in the Middle East and two in North America. Among the Korean lawmakers who will go abroad are 43 members of various bilateral parliamentary fraternities and 33 participants in meetings of the IPU (Inter-parliamentary Union), APPU (Asian-Pacific Parliamentary Union) and other international organizations. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0017 GMT 22 Jan 86 SK] /6662

JAPANESE TEXTBOOK DISTORTION --Seoul, Jan. 21 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Tuesday instructed the Korean Embassy in Japan to verify reports from Tokyo that the Japanese Education Ministry encouraged publishing companies to distort textbooks concerning the Korean-Japanese relations. A Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday the government will request the correction of distorted parts through diplomatic channels if the distortion is confirmed. Distortions in Japanese textbooks were a major controversy between Japan and its neighboring countries in 1982. The Japanese Government promised to rectify the distorted parts. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1120 GMT 21 Jan 86 SK] /6662

AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA--Seoul, Jan. 20 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Monday appointed Chong Hae-hon, a minister at the Korean Embassy in Argentina, as ambassador to Costa Rica, the Foreign Affairs Ministry announced Monday. Chong, 55, began his diplomatic career in 1961, after graduating from Kon Kuk University in 1960. He has been minister of the Korean Embassy in Argentina since August 1984. During his diplomatic career, Chong served as councillor of the Korean Embassy in Greece (1981) and as chief of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's public relations and cultural affairs division (1983). [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 20 Jan 86 SK] /6662

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CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO ROK--Seoul, Jan. 17 (YONHAP)--The Canadian Government Friday appointed Reginald Hard Dorrett, former ambassador to the Philippines, as ambassador to Korea, the Canadian Embassy here announced. Dorrett, 54, replaced Donald Campbell who served for one year and returned to Canada last September. Dorrett graduated from the School of Public Administration of the University of Regina, Canada, in 1957. He began his career working at the Department of Commerce in 1970. He has served as ambassador to the Philippines since 1983. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0910 GMT 17 Jan 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KOREA-U.S. TRADE AND FRICTION

Trade Talks to Resume in Washington

SK270303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean and U.S. Government officials will meet in Washington this week to discuss the resumption of negotiations over bilateral trade friction, which stems in part from the U.S. demand that Korea protect foreign copyrights and materials patents and that Korea open its markets more widely.

Kim Kyong-won, Korean ambassador to Washington, is scheduled to meet with ranking officials from the U.S. Trade Representative Office this week in order to arrange a timetable for the reopening of a working-level meeting. The purpose of the meeting will be to expedite a package solution to economic issues, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said Monday.

When Korean and U.S. officials met here last month, they failed to reach a substantial agreement because of differences over some issues, including the setting of a date for Korea's membership in the two international copyrights conventions, the admission of additional U.S. insurance firms to the Korean market after 1987 and the retroactive protection of foreign copyrights and materials patents.

Some compromises made recently by the U.S. side to Korean demands have brightened the prospects for an early package solution to the bilateral trade friction, perhaps by the end of February at the earliest, the official said.

Although the United States demanded during the negotiations here last month that Korea enact legislation to protect foreign copyrights this year and that we join the Bern Convention next year, it recently indicated that it would be acceptable if Korea does not enact the protective legislation until April 1987.

Korea maintained that it would not have to enact the legislation until the first half of 1987 and that it would not have to enforce the new laws until July 1987.

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A dozen additional problems still stand in the way of resolving the bilateral trade friction, however. Therefore, working-level meetings must be held first to pave the way for a package agreement, which will be worked out in political negotiations between U.S. and Korean trade ministers, the source said.

Intellectual Property Rights Agreement Expected

SK220910 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (OANA-YONHAP--South Korea and the United States are expected to reach a package agreement alleviating the bilateral trade friction caused in part by the U.S. demand that Korea take legislative measures to protect foreign intellectual property rights.

The expectation here that an agreement will be reached soon emerged with a recent U.S. concession to Korea's insistence that it should not enact or implement legislation protecting foreign chemical substance patents and copyrights until 1987, a government source said Wednesday.

In Korean-U.S. trade negotiations held here last month, the U.S. side demanded that Korea implement measures to protect foreign chemical patents and copyrights in the latter half of 1986.

Disagreement over when Korea should begin protecting foreign intellectual property rights has been the major stumbling block to resolving the bilateral trade friction, which began with the U.S. invocation of article 301 of the U.S. Trade Act.

During the negotiations last December, the Korean side insisted that it should not have to enact protective legislation until the first half of 1987 and should not have to enforce the new laws until July 1987.

In a recent counterproposal, however, the U.S. Government said it would be acceptable if Korea does not enact the legislation until April 1987, the source said.

The U.S. counterproposal also conceded to the Korean demand that the provisions of the Korean patent law be revised to cover cases in which foreign patent holders do not give their permission for the domestic production of patented products, the source said. The United States had originally demanded that Korea abolish the provisions.

Foreign patents on chemical substances are likely to be protected in Korea for 15 years--three years longer than Korea had originally demanded, but two years less than the U.S. had demanded, according to the source.

Similar compromises are expected to be reached between the two sides regarding Korea's protection of foreign copyrights and the opening of its insurance market.

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Despite the impressive headway that has been made recently in resolving the Korean-U.S. trade friction, many knotty problems remain, including the setting of a date when Korea will join the international copyrights conventions, the admission of additional U.S. insurance firms to the Korean market after 1987 and the retroactive protection of foreign patent rights, the source said.

Trade Mission to U.S. Considered

SK240159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 24 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering plans to send a trade mission to Washington early next month to resume trade negotiations with the United States over section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, a Korean Economic Planning Board (EPB) official said Friday.

Either Kum Chin-ho, Korean trade-industry minister, or Yun Sok-hon, Korean ambassador at large, will head the Korean delegation, the official said.

The matter of sending a trade mission to Washington was taken up in a meeting of Korean economic ministers, chaired by Kim Man-che, deputy prime minister and EPB minister, here on Thursday.

The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss Korea's position on the Seoul-Washington trade negotiations.

On the agenda for the meeting in Washington will be Korea's timetable for opening its insurance market to U.S. businesses and the protection of U.S. intellectual property rights, including copyrights and product patents.

In their meeting here, the Korean economic ministers confirmed that Korea should take a flexible position, based on the principle of give-and-take, in pursuit of common prosperity, according to the official.

Participating in the meeting were Finance Minister Chong In-yong; Trade-Industry Minister Kum Sakong-il, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs; Yi Sang-ok, vice foreign minister; and Kim Ki-kwan, secretary general of the EPB's International Economic Policy Council.

Korean and U.S. negotiators met here last December to discuss section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act.

Improved Trade Conduct Recommended

SK180401 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (OANA-YONHAP)--The Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) Saturday recommended that the government improve the way it conducts trade negotiations and lobbying activities in order to minimize direct and indirect losses resulting from U.S. external trade policies.

In a report on how to avoid U.S.-Korean trade friction, the government-funded economic think tank said that Korea has already emerged as a major target of U.S. foreign trade policy and predicted that Korea will suffer increasingly greater losses in its future trade with the United States, due to the alleged heavy dependence of U.S. firms on protectionist trade barriers.

To cope with the worsening climate in U.S.-Korean trade, according to the KIET report, the government should develop strategies that will enable Korea to benefit from its trade negotiations with the United States, rewarding Korea for any concessions it makes to U.S. demands.

The KIET asserted that it is becoming increasingly apparent that the United States would meddle in the industrial policies of other countries, labeling as unfair trade practices anything that threatens its own interests. Therefore, the report said, the government should try not to expose policies that provide protective shields for industries induced from abroad.

The report also suggested that the government develop communicative techniques, in order to make itself more clearly understood, by using concrete data and statistics about the business conditions of Korean industries, the so-called "resistance activities" of trade unions and the growing unemployment problem.

The government should also diversify its lobbying activities, according to the KIET, in view of complicated nature of the U.S. policy making process, the government should take tactful approaches toward proper persons and organizations, the KIET report said.

Noting that the legislative activities of U.S. lawmakers reflect the economic interests of their constituencies, the report proposed that Korea strengthen economic ties with specific U.S. States through the exchange of purchasing missions and the formation of direct and indirect joint ventures.

The KIET report also recommended that Korea step up cooperation with the many trade-related committees and subcommittees in the U.S. Congress and that Korean industrialists doing business in the United States participate more actively in the activities of U.S. economic organizations.

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CSO: 4100/074

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

U.S. TO IMPOSE ANTIDUMPING CHARGES ON ROK PIPE FITTINGS

SK100341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, 10 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--The U.S. Commerce Department decided in a preliminary ruling Tuesday to impose a 13.45 percent anti-dumping surcharge on South Korean exports of malleable cast iron pipe fittings, sources at the Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) said Friday.

The Commerce Department ruled that two Korean manufacturers--Mijin Metal Co and Sinhan Cast Iron Co--had dumped products on the U.S. market, hurting U.S. industry. The anti-dumping duties will also be levied on other Korean exporters of cast iron pipe fittings, however.

Four U.S. manufacturers filed an anti-dumping suit against Korean cast iron pipe fittings exports last July with the U.S. International Trade Commission, which later ruled that the Korean exports were causing economic damage to the U.S. industry, the sources said.

Because the Commerce Department's preliminary ruling was based on materials and data submitted by Korea, the department is expected to impose a higher rate in its final ruling, after it conducts a detailed survey of Korean pipe fitting manufacturers in Korea, beginning in February, the sources said.

Korea exported about 4.3 million U.S. dollars worth of cast iron pipe fittings to the United States in the first 10 months of last year, up 800,000 dollars from 1984.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

U.S. TO EXTEND ANTIDUMPING CHARGES ON ROK TV COMPONENTS

SK160631 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, 16 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--Following its anti-dumping ruling against color television sets from South Korea last year, the United States is moving to extend its anti-dumping campaign to Korean/made color TV components, a Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) official said Thursday.

To prepare for anti-dumping procedures, the U.S. Commerce Department filed an official request last Friday with the U.S. customs authorities, asking them to withhold settlement of import tariffs on color TV parts from Korea, the official said.

Included in the list of color TV parts subject to the action are intermediate frequency amplifiers, audio defectors, horizontal and vertical synchronizing circuits, horizontal oscillators, power supplies and picture tubes.

The Commerce Department took the withholding measures at the request of major U.S. electronics manufacturers, including Zenith, the official said.

If the Commerce Department decides to impose anti-dumping duties on Korean-made color TV components, the decision will be applied retroactively, he said.

Korean color TV makers should take urgent steps to cope with this recent development because the Commerce Department will make a final decision on whether or not Korean-made color TV parts have been dumped on the U.S. market in one month, he said.

Last year, the Commerce Department imposed anti-dumping duties averaging 10.65 percent on Korean-made color TV sets, asserting that the sets had been dumped on the U.S. market at prices far below fair market value.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK DAILY DISCUSSES U.S. COPYRIGHTS DEMAND

SK110111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Farfetched Copyright Demand"]

[Text] The representatives of the publishing business got together in a rally this week to appeal to the government to encounter the U.S. pressure to iron out the copyrights dispute at the expense of the local interests here.

The bone of contention centers on the persistent demands of Washington for Korea's early subscription to the International Copyright Convention before 1988, and the payment of royalties on foreign copyrights, retroactive to 20 years ago.

To both our government and local publishers, the question of agreeing to the protection of intellectual property rights remains a matter of time, because Korea cannot stay out of the international publishing community for good.

As things stand now, however, we can hardly afford to subject the financially weak and technically unprepared local publishing business to the levy of royalty and limitations on the process of reproduction all at once.

It was reportedly agreed between the Korean and American negotiators late last year that a grace period of a few years would be granted so that Korea might get ready for acceding to the International Copyright Convention around 1988 following its relevant internal legislation and measures to strengthen the entrepreneurial fabric of the local industry.

But the recent developments indicate that the United States will insist on our immediate action. The demand for retroactive royalty payment is not stipulated even in the ICC to which the United States belongs. Such farfetched demand entailing punitive implications is not a widely accepted international practice.

In view of the hard-pressed state of the Korean publishing business and its clientele, it is not too much to ask for some leeway in both time and payment terms before the sweeping measures are introduced to protect intellectual property rights in the interest of both parties concerned.

The Korean and American sides should find a happy medium through their respective assertions and claims. Since the two are in accord on the matter of principle, the questions of timing and specific technicalities could be resolved through mutual understanding.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ALL-OUT DRIVE LAUNCHED TO ATTAIN 1986 EXPORT GOAL

SK220610 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has launched an all-out export drive to reach its 1986 export goal of 33 billion U.S. dollars on a customs clearance basis.

Through export promotion measures announced Wednesday, the Trade and Industry Ministry will encourage Korea's 50 leading export industries to carry out their export programs for this year without fail, beginning this month.

Ministry officials will monitor the export performance of each trading company every month, will analyze overseas market conditions and will provide each firm with adequate export strategies.

The ministry has designated 1986 as the year for shifting from a deficit to a surplus in Korea's external trade account. Last year, Korea recorded a trade deficit of 83 million dollars.

Under the export drive plan, the ministry will maximize the efficiency of export-related activities conducted by government agencies and the management of exports by private firms.

The ministry will also extend maximum financial and administrative support to the overseas sales activities of private firms, according to the export promotion measures.

Officials in charge of promoting production will visit private firms and will consult closely with those firms, in order to encourage them to develop new products and to improve the quality of their export items.

Meetings of private firms, export promotion organizations and government agencies will be held at regular intervals throughout the year.

Many export management organizations will be merged into several groups, in order to maximize export management efficiency, by reducing incidental expenses and simplifying export procedures.

The export drive measures also call for invigorating trouble-shooting centers at the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. and about 20 other export-related organizations by precluding export difficulties.

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CSO: 4100/074

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS IMPROVES

SK240225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 24 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea made headway last year in its effort to improve its balance of international payments, the Bank of Korea reported Saturday.

Last year, Korea recorded a current account deficit of 882 million U.S. dollars, down 491 million dollars from a year earlier. The figure was a record low for Korea, which has sustained a perennial deficit in its balance of international payments in the 1980s.

The government had originally planned to hold the current accounts deficit to between 500 and 700 million dollars.

Although Korea's balance of invisible trade deteriorated last year, its visible trade deficit decreased from 1 billion dollars in 1984 to 30 million dollars last year, due primarily to reduced imports. This was the major factor behind Korea's impressive improvement in its international payments position, a Central Bank official explained.

Korea's exports last year totaled 26.5 billion dollars, up 0.3 percent from a year before. Imports, on the other hand, amounted to 26.4 billion dollars, down 3.4 percent from 1984.

Machinery exports grew from 1.1 billion dollars in 1984 to 1.4 billion dollars last year, representing a 28.8 percent rise. Exports of chemical products, petrochemical goods and footwear jumped by 24.5 percent, 15.5 percent and 13.5 percent, respectively.

Coal imports increased by 43.7 percent, from 730 million dollars to more than 1 billion dollars. But imports of crude oil and food grains decreased by 3.4 percent (from 5.8 billion dollars to 5.6 billion dollars) and 10.9 percent (from 1.1 billion dollars to 960 million dollars), respectively.

Korea's invisible trade deficit climbed from 878 million dollars in 1984 to more than 1.3 billion dollars last year, due to the decline in overseas construction income from 1.7 billion dollars to 974 million dollars.

Last year, Korea paid more than 3.4 billion dollars in interest of foreign loans, up 47 million dollars from the previous year, according to the Central Bank report.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

EPB REPORT ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN ROK

SK160221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Seoul, 16 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--Foreigners who invest in South Korea are more interested in the service industry than the manufacturing industry, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) reported Wednesday.

Last year, foreign investments here totaled 532 million U.S. dollars (in 127 projects), an increase of 27 percent, in terms of value, from 1984.

Foreign investments in Korea increased from 145 million dollars in 1981 to 188 million dollars in 1982, to 268 million dollars in 1983 and again to 419 million dollars in 1984.

In the first 11 months of last year, foreign investments in the manufacturing sector decreased by 112 million dollars from the preceding year, to 152 million dollars. Foreign investments in the service industry, however, increased by 191 million dollars, to 345 million dollars.

A large portion (311 million dollars) of the foreign investments in the service sector were made in the hotel and tourism industries. The construction of the Lotte Hotel in downtown Seoul alone required an investment of 250 million dollars.

The banking industry received only 17 million dollars of the service-oriented foreign investments here last year, according to the EPB report.

Foreign investments last year in the manufacturing sector included 50 million dollars in the machinery industry, 42 million dollars in the chemical industry and 32 million dollars in the electric and electronic industries.

Japan accounted for 72.2 percent (359 million dollars) of the foreign investments in Korea last year, followed by the United States (15.9 percent, or 79 million dollars), European nations (8.1 percent) and other countries (3.8 percent).

Five foreign firms have applied for government permission to make additional investments totaling 27 million dollars in six projects here. They are Lotte Advertisement Co of Japan (10 million dollars in Lotte construction), the

Kuwaiti Financial Center (3 million dollars in the Korea-Kuwait Banking Corp), Johnson Co of the United States (4 million dollars in the Korea-Johnson Co), General Motors of the United States (3 million dollars in the Korea Steel Chemical Co and 3 million dollars in the Hankook Tire Manufacturing Co), and the Olympic Center of Hong Kong (4 million dollars in the construction of the Paradise Beach Hotel).

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KAL SEEKS PERMISSION TO FLY OVER PRC, PAKISTAN

SK150052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jan 86 p 8

[Excerpt] Korea may request the mainland Chinese and Pakistani authorities to grant Korean Air, the national flag carrier, the right to fly over their flight information regions for KAL's international services.

A senior government source said yesterday that the government is positively considering the request in return for possible approval for foreign airlines including a Chinese carrier to fly over the Korean territory.

The request, if found to be desirable by the pertinent authorities is to be presented to China and Pakistan through ICAO officials who were scheduled to visit Korea for talks on the proposed airways between Tokyo and Beijing over the country. Korea has no aviation agreements with the two countries.

The Transportation Ministry has recently been informed of a visit by the officials of the International Civil Aviation Organization late in March for the talks on new Tokyo-Beijing routes.

It was learned that five airlines serving both Tokyo and Beijing have keen interest in the proposed airways as they should reduce their flying time and oil consumption. The five are the Civil Aviation Administration of China, Japan Air Lines, Pan American World Airways, Pakistan International Airways and Iran Air.

The source said that the most feasible among the airways might be two separate ones--one flying over Pyongyang or the one flying over Taegu.

The proposal of flying over both Seoul and Pyongyang to Beijing would be disfavored for the too short distance between the two cities on the Korean Peninsula for jetliner to serve, he said.

He said, "We will have negotiations with ICAO officials before requesting the two countries to give a flying permit to Korean Air."

He, however, went on that the Beijing and Kabul authorities, when asked, are expected to grant KAL the right to reciprocate Korea's possible permission of CAAC's and PIA's flight over the south.

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CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

COPYRIGHT ACT TO BE REVISED--Seoul, 15 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to revise the nation's copyright act in March or April and will join the International Copyright Convention (ICC) by 1988, a Culture and Information Ministry official said Wednesday. To prepare for those steps, the government will set up a 20-member advisory council, the official said. The revised act will contain a clause protecting foreign copyrights. The current copyright act has not been amended since it was enacted in 1957, the official said. The United States has persistently pressured Korea to join the ICC and to retroactively pay royalties for foreign copyrights it has used over the past 20 years. Hard-pressed Korean publishers say they cannot afford to pay royalties and to comply with limitations on the reproduction of materials all at once, however. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 15 Jan 86 SK] /9274

INDEPENDENT DECISION ON FOREIGN COPYRIGHTS--Seoul, 9 Jan (YONHAP)--The Korean Publishers Association and eight other publishing organizations Tuesday urged the government to negotiate prudently with the United States concerning the protection of foreign copyrights here. In a rally held at the Sejong Cultural Center, about 300 publishers demanded that Korea make a decision about the protection of foreign copyrights without outside intervention. The publishers said that Korea should join the international copyright convention more belatedly than originally planned. The owners of Korean publishing houses Wednesday announced a statement similar to the resolution. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0836 GMT 9 Jan 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/072

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK EDITORIAL ON MEETING OF JAPAN, USSR FOREIGN MINISTERS

SK081246 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Jan 86 p]

[Editorial: "We Are Sick and Tired of the Discussion of the Korean Peninsula Question--What We Hope for From the Meeting of Japanese and Soviet Foreign Ministers"]

[Text] It has been reported that the meeting of Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers, scheduled to be held on 15 January on Tokyo, Japan, will discuss issues related to the Korean Peninsula. According to news reports filed by a correspondent stationed in Tokyo, the meeting between the foreign ministers of Japan and the Soviet Union, the first such meeting in 8 years, will not only discuss issues related to the Korean Peninsula, but it will also see to it that the joint communique to be issued at the end of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries states their intention to support the North-South dialogue from the sidelines.

A series of such news leaves two things in our minds. One is that in the Northeast Asia region and in the areas around the Korean Peninsula in particular some of the residue from World War II still remains unresolved. The other is that our problems are still put onto the table as agenda items in diplomatic discussions among neighboring major powers.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we hope that both Japan and the Soviet Union will bear responsibility for and fulfill their duty regarding the Korean Peninsula as part of their attempt to exculpate themselves of the Korean Peninsula question, an issue that World War II left unresolved. It is beyond question that Japan and the Soviet Union, two countries that fought each other during World War II, should take responsibility primarily for the division of the Korean Peninsula. Also, Japan and the Soviet Union should realize that they bear responsibility as well as a duty for the earliest possible restoration of the Korean compatriots living in Sakhalin, a part of Japanese territory which became a part of Soviet territory at the end of World War II, who were Japanese nationals at the time proprietorship over the island was transferred to the Soviets from the Japanese after the Japanese defeat in the war. Instead of meddling in the issue of dialogue, an internal affairs of our people, from their respectively different perspectives Japan and the Soviet Union should primarily try to confront punishment for the crimes they committed against our people.

By avoiding participation in the signing ceremony at San Francisco in August 1945 of a peace treaty in which 49 countries that had fought Japan gathered, the Soviet Union has not settled issues with Japan to date. Also, Japan and the Soviet Union have territorial issues to settle. News [word indistinct] that because the meeting of foreign ministers of the two countries will not be able to reach an agreement on all such fundamental issues, they reportedly will agree instead on the issue of supporting North-South dialogue.

However, if Japan and the Soviet Union genuinely intend to bring peace and stability into the Asia-Pacific region, first of all they will have to establish peace in their relations, which assumes a paramount position in relations between the two countries. Although the two countries restored diplomatic relations in 1956, they have not been able to settle all the issues that cropped up between the two countries after the war through signing of a peace treaty.

Although Japan and the Soviet Union state that they will support the dialogue between the North and South, they will clearly help the two sides from their respectively different points of view, and in doing so they are more likely to bring about quite the opposite results in promoting dialogue among our people and in easing tension.

This notwithstanding, our government authorities seem to entertain some hopes with regard to the meeting of Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers. According to reports in newspapers, Yi Sang-ok, vice foreign minister, reportedly called on Japanese Government officials during his visit to Tokyo toward the end of last year to discuss the issue of dialogue between the North and South at the projected meeting of the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers. Because of the clash of interests rather than good-will and agreement among our neighboring major powers, we have always been the party to suffer from their discussions on our issues. It is up to Japan and the Soviet Union to discuss the Korean question. However we have been taught by history that we must abstain from entertaining any hope for the outcome from their discussion of the Korean Peninsula question.

We are going to present some problems to the foreign ministers of the two countries who will sit together after a long absence by selecting pressing issues from not-so-pressing issues--problems that merit their attention. If they are persons who truly hope for peace and respect human dignity, they must not place the interests of major powers at a premium in deliberating the Korean Peninsula question, and instead concern themselves with the problem of the 40,000 Koreans of Japanese nationality who have been naturalized as Soviet citizens for the past 41 years and find ways to restore their original nationality. We are now sick and tired of the major powers' discussing the Korean Peninsula question.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PEOPLE'S COMMITMENT TO PARTY CENTER PRAISED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Oct 85 p 4

[Commentary by So Chugn-sik: "Following the Party Even Through Storms"]

[Text] Our people's utmost devotion and absolute trust in the glorious party center have coalesced in the will and confidence of sharing their destiny with the party and experiencing satisfaction and happiness in the invincible struggle while following the party down the road.

Whenever we face today's praiseworthy reality, we reminisce about those emotional days of our party's Sixth Congress held 5 years ago which we celebrate as a great festival, a great event of the nation.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The Sixth Party Congress, which opens in the first year of the 1980's, will become a milestone bearing a historic significance for the development of our party and revolution."

It was made on the occasion when the notice on convening the historic Sixth Party Congress of the Korean Workers Party was announced.

The eyes of all the people who had traversed the highway of victory under the leadership of the party and the leader were focused on this congress and the entire country erupted in boundless emotion and joy.

It was 14 October 1980, the day the historic Sixth Party Congress was held.

At the historic moment when the results of the election of the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of our party Central Committee headed by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, were announced, the people in the Congress Hall of Glory and those watching television screens in every nook and cranny of the country immediately broke out in thunderous cheers.

Celebrating this day as an unprecedented grand festival of the nation and a profound, unforgettable moment in their own lives, our party members and people finally broke out in tears full of strong emotion.

There have been many significant days which have sprung forth as milestones of the revolution in the lengthy history traversed by our party and our

revolution. For Korean communists and our people, the day the foundation of the party was proclaimed is such a day. There were also shining days along the path of the cause of chuche in past party progresses.

While savoring the great reality of brilliantly carrying on the revolutionary cause of chuche which the respected and beloved leader had inaugurated, our people then confronted the profound moment which launched a new opportunity in the development of our party and revolution and broke out in cheers of "hurrah."

One old warrior spoke the following with a voice trembling with emotion:

"What a fortuitous and great moment this is! My feelings are no different from the time we saw the great leader for the first time, as a youthful general in his twenties traversing the pinnacle of Mt. Paektu, gazing down from the top of the world..."

"Having lived through such an event twice in one's lifetime, I can liken this glory of Korea, this pride of heaven, to the ocean."

Indeed, the glory and happiness of that day which our people experienced was a historic event which can only be expressed in words such as extremely good fortune or good luck.

At that time, our people remembered with feeling the days of victory and glory they traversed following the party.

The brilliant reality in which the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea was expedited and has brought about epochal changes which have astonished the peoples of the world: "Thus, our people are in ecstasy at the prosperity of the fatherland raised to an even higher level under the wise leadership of the glorious party today.

Our agriculture has overcome the dire plight of the cold front and planted the flag of victory on the summit of 10 million tons of grain.

It is not just our economy, which erected great monumental buildings that illumine the area of the Workers Party which would be difficult for others to accomplish even over several years, such as modern streets like Nagwon Street, Changgwon Street, the Gate of Triumph, Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Peoples Grand Study Hall, etc., and gave luster to the might of the speed battle in the construction of the Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Plant. A large group of 1,250,000 intellectuals evolved and a grand age of prosperity for chuche art came about.

Indeed, such momentous results and wondrous events which unfolded on this land were the shining fruit of the superb leadership of the glorious party center.

The Sixth Congress of our immortal party was a historic congress which developed a new program of struggle on the way toward the ultimate completion of the cause of chuche, upholding the great leader and the great party together, a congress of victors who demonstrated invincible unity and cohesion to the

whole world. Our people, who have taken the majesty of the party to heart and have entrusted it with their whole destiny, are filled with a firm resolve to fight steadily with the great leader and follow the glorious party center.

This is evidenced well by the awesome demonstration of 1 million citizens of the capital, Pyongyang city, celebrating the historic 35th anniversary of the founding of the party and the Sixth Party Congress.

In addition, the troop review and torchlight parade of over 50,000 people held in celebration of the 40th anniversary of liberation of the fatherland also demonstrates this well.

With their burning torches, the torchlight paraders formed the Korean Workers Party emblem and the large-size phrases "Single-minded Unity," "Honor Guard," and "Do or Die Unit."

Shouts of "long live single-minded unity!" resounded throughout the entire plaza.

It was nonetheless these portentous torchlight paraders who were bound together with burning hearts and are desirous of holding aloft forever the torch of revolution enkindled in the Paektu forests, following the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il to bring the revolutionary cause of chuche to completion. They thereby demonstrated the steadfast confidence and unstinting steely will of our people who desire to sacrifice themselves to become the bulwark and shield for defending and protecting the great center of unity no matter what storm might ravage nor how much thunder or lightning might strike.

There is nothing in this world which can counter this force.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL HAILED AS 'TWO GREAT LEADERS'

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Having Two Great Leaders Is a Great Honor for Our Race"]

[Text] According to a broadcast of "The Voice of National Salvation," a university professor in Pusan expressed a burning affection for respected and loved Premier Kim Il-song and the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Professor Kim, who teaches at a university in Pusan, one day at the beginning of last August, while speaking to a group of university students who were discussing the topic "races and leaders," said: "The flourishing of the wealth and power of a race is related to the role played by its leaders." He spoke as follows.

As one cannot think of a flower garden without the sun, a nation's prosperous development and bright future cannot exist without leaders to guide the race.

The north's national prestige is being exalted throughout the whole world as a true chuche nation that is spreading its glory through independence and is reconstructing through self-reliance because it has two great leaders.

He said: "All of the people of the progressive nations of the world respect General Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il as prominent leaders of world revolution." He continued as follows.

Gen Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il have created a new world-beginning history in this land, founded on the immortal principles of chuche. Also, they are making the north leap forward to become a major world economic power.

Gen Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il are great statesmen who have gifted intellects, uncommon leadership, and an unlimited love of mankind.

Because of this, mankind looks up to and follows Gen Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

One cannot but say that having these two great leaders who are praised by the world is a tremendous honor to our people.

Prof Kim, stating frankly the ardent hope of the people for reunification of the fatherland, said: "Because of the existence of Gen Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il,

the independent unification of the fatherland and the eternal prosperity of the race are assured."

Also, at the end of last August, when the news that the North-South Red Cross fine arts team and the hometown-visiting group were going to come to Pyongyang and Seoul was received by a certain citizen Choi in Kangdongku in Seoul, he said: "Those kind people who received the command of the General and brought to us such vast quantities of relief supplies are coming to Seoul; it would be so good to be able to meet them directly." He spoke of his violently pounding heart to the citizens living in his neighborhood this way.

Gen Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il extended the hand of salvation to us last year when we suffered an evil flood.

No one will be able to forget their benevolence.

How can those of us who lost all of our belongings in an instant ever forget the kind of benevolence of the warm fraternal measures taken on our behalf?

Truly, Gen Kim Il-song's and Kim Chong-il's love of mankind is so high and deep and warm that even the height of the sky and the depth of the sea cannot compare with it.

He continued: "Gen Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, who saved us--who were on the brink of death--are the benefactors of life," and "therefore, all of the people of the south honor them as the sun and follow them."

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RAPID CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Put Strength in Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction"]

[Text] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, recently gave instructions on increasing electric power production in accordance with the real demands of national economic development and spoke about quickly accelerating the completion of hydroelectric power plant construction and building many more hydroelectric power plants.

The instructions of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, are guidelines which must be firmly adhered to for the rapid development of the overall national economy.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "Many hydroelectric power plants must be built to increase electric power production." (Kim Il-song, "Selected Works" vol 8, p 358.)

In our country in recent years, many factories and enterprises were newly constructed or remodeled and enlarged under the leadership of the party. Particularly in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, many factories and enterprises were erected. To meet this situation, electric power must be amply supplied so as to demonstrate fully the prowess of the endlessly expanding and growing production base. Expediting the construction of the Wiwon and Taechon power plants and the Lockgate Power Plant now underway, and rapidly completing them and continuing to increase investment to build many more hydroelectric power plants, are most important in meeting the rapidly increasing demand for electric power. The Wiwon and Taechon power plants are large hydroelectric power plants in our country. Upholding the appeal of the party, the construction workers at the Wiwon and Taechon power plants have already done a lot of work. If they would now make a greater effort, and the construction work is accelerated, they will be able to advance considerably the construction of the Wiwon and Taechon power plants and quickly complete the flooding construction of the 17 March Power Plant.

In order to bring to completion the construction of the hydroelectric power plants now underway, including the Wiwon and Taechon power plants, and build many more in the future, we must profoundly grasp and thoroughly implement the party's requirements to focus on hydroelectric power plant construction.

In order to bring to completion the power plant construction now underway, it is necessary to concentrate construction forces, equipment, and materials on this effort.

Already, a great many operational resources have been expended on construction of the Wiwon and Taechon power plants but a vast amount of construction work still remains. If we are to complete the construction of these objectives quickly as the party requires, it is fitting that we concentrate construction forces on this as well and also make more investments. This is an important requirement which our party is placing in the construction of hydroelectric power plants in the present era. The appropriate committees and ministries in the Administration Council must concretely ascertain the overall status of capital construction and establish measures to adjust those construction forces which need adjustment and quickly concentrate equipment and materials on power plant construction. In addition, they must adopt measures to give precedence to designs for the construction of more new power plants, to build railroad lines and roads beforehand, and to ship construction materials promptly.

Providing equipment and materials is basic for power plant construction and among these, cement and steel are basic materials which cannot be left out of power plant construction. Once materials and machinery such as cement, steel, and lumber are amply provided, even greater success can be achieved in building hydroelectric power plants. The materials supply sector and the building materials and metallurgical industry sectors must issue the cement and steel to be sent to power plant construction sites and ship them on a priority basis. Furthermore, the machine industry sector must responsibly produce and deliver machine equipment urgently needed for power plant construction, such as excavators, bulldozers, cranes, etc. Along with these, the railroad transportation sector must properly map out transportation organizational work for delivering materials and equipment for power plant construction promptly. The power plant construction sector must set scientific standards for materials consumption, abide by them thoroughly, effectively use the machine equipment on hand, and step up the pace of construction even higher.

Producing and providing power plant equipment quickly are very important matters.

In answer to the party's appeal, the generator production battle is being vigorously waged nowadays in the Tae'an Heavy Machinery Complex. The metallurgical industry sector must thereby more vigorously wage the struggle to deliver iron and steel materials of the proper quality, utility, and size. On the one hand the party organizations and functionaries at the Tae'an Heavy Machinery Complex must bring about greater innovations in the production of generating equipment by giving priority to planning political-organizational and materials provision work.

The struggle to complete the construction of the Wiwon and Taechon Power Plants and build more power plants must be a major construction offensive within the speed battle. Our party requires that the construction workers throw themselves into this worthwhile struggle with an extraordinary resolve and awareness and wage an all-out aggressive battle.

Just as they did in the past, power plant construction workers must faithfully accomplish their assigned tasks out of boundless loyalty to the party with the spirit of crossing burning rivers and walking through the mire.

The speed battle necessitates providing both quality and speed simultaneously. The power plant constructions workers must do their assigned tasks within the shortest period but devote their maximum attention to assuring quality as well without sacrificing quality to increase speed or decreasing speed to provide quality. Accordingly, they must once again add luster to the heroic talent of our working class by better and more rapidly building creations to perpetuity.

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